The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.—
Sterling Reserve.....$10,000,000 } $18,500,000
Silver Reserve.....$8,500,000 }
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman.
A. HAUPT, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. C. W. Dickson. | H. Schubart, Esq.
E. Goetz, Esq. | E. Shellim, Esq.
G. H. Medhurst, Esq. | Hon. R. Shewan.
A. J. Raymond, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.
F. Salinger, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [22

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer, at their option, balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [23

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....Mexican $7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank) } Berlin.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft } Berlin.
Deutsche Bank } Berlin.
S. Bleichroeder } Berlin.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft } Berlin.
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie } Berlin.
Robert Warschauer & Co. } Berlin.
Mendelssohn & Co. } Berlin.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne } Frankfurt a/M.
Jacob S. H. Stern } Frankfurt a/M.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER,
Sub-Manager.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1905. [25

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP.....„ 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED.....„ 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....„ 9,940,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. HONOLULU.
NAGASAKI. SHANGHAI.
LYONS. NEWCHWANG.
SAN FRANCISCO. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. PORT ARTHUR.
TIENTSIN. CHEFOO.
PEKING. DALNY.
KOBE. TIE-LING.
LONDON. OSAKA.
NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.
PARR'S BANK, LD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ 4 „
„ 3 „ 3 „

KEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1905. [20

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£875,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
„ „ „ 6 „ 3½ „
„ „ „ 3 „ 2½ „

T. P. COCHRANE
Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. [24

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
AUTHORISED.....GOLD $10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD $ 3,250,000
RESERVE FUND.....GOLD $ 3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
NEW YORK.
LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.
BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „ „ „
3 „ 3 „ „ „ „

H. PINCKNEY,
Manager.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1905. [21

Intimations.

JAPAN COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
(MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE: 1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, PRICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Miike, Hakodate, Taihoku, etc.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A. 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenals and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ota Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotsu, Hoyoku, Hondo, Ichinoseki, Kaneda, Mahieda, Manhoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tenbaku, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokibara and other Coals.

S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

(8)

WHEN YOU SEND YOUR "BOY" FOR

Fresh Australian Butter

See that he gets the "Prince" brand, the best made in Australia.
The wrapper of every pat bears our name and address.

THE MUTUAL STORES,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
HONGKONG AND CANTON.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1905. [948

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept Risks at FOREIGN and CHINESE RISK CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1905.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. FARLANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905. [675

Notices.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE (Passing through the Inland Sea)	PALMA, G. W. Cockman, R.N.R.	About 14th November	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	SIMLA, C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	About 16th November	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c.	ARCADIA, A. G. Cubitt, R.N.R.	Nov. 18th, Noon	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP, viâ SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SUNDA, H. S. Bradshaw	About 23rd November	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1905. [2

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.

NEW STOCKS JUST ARRIVED
OF

BRASS CURBS, FENDERS, BRASSES, FIRE IRONS & DOGS, COAL VASES.
RIPPINGILLE'S OIL HEATING STOVES.
SLOW COMBUSTION STOVES.
COOKING UTENSILS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
HINKS LAMPS & LAMP SHADES.
KENT'S CELEBRATED BRUSHES.
CASH, DESPATCH, & DEED BOXES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1905. [34

CHAMPAGNES.

PAUL DOMMIER & CO. (Gold Marque).
IRROY & CO. CARTE D'OR VIN 1898.
LANSON PERE ET FILS VIN 1900.
POL ROGER VIN 1898.
GIESLER & CO.
BOLLINGER & CO. EXTRA QUAL VIN 1898.
POMMERY & GRENO.

Special quotations for Balls, Dances, Picnics, &c.

Telephone No. 75.

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1905. [37

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND on account of the year 1905, of Fifty Cents per Share, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hongkong, on and after SATURDAY, 25th November, 1905, on Warrants to be obtained at the Company's Offices.

The DIVIDEND will also be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai, on and after the same date.

The REGISTER OF SHARES will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th instant, until MONDAY, the 27th instant, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares will be effected.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1905. [1105

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW ISSUE SHARES.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that the FINAL CALL of $5.00 (Five Dollars) per Share has been made and is PAYABLE at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, on or before 1st December, 1905.

Shareholders are requested when paying the above-mentioned Call to send to the Company's Agents their Provisional Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [1045

LOST.

ON the MANŒUVRING GROUND, at the KING'S BIRTHDAY REVIEW, A BRONZE MEDAL, dated 1902. Ribbon coloured Red, Blue and White. Finder will be handsomely rewarded on returning to

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1905. [1107

A. CHAZALON & CO.

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

NOTED for their WINES, SPIRITS and PROVISIONS of which they have always a large assortment in stock.

The oldest established EUROPEAN BAKERS in the Colony.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905. [978

NOTICE.

THE UNITED STORES,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, ARMY AND NAVY COMPRADORES, STEVEDORES, COAL MERCHANTS, &C.

Most respectfully beg to inform the Public that they have opened a store in the Colony at No. 02, Queen's Road Central.

AND are prepared to accept all kinds of orders, which will be attended to and executed in the shortest time, and earnestly hope to be favoured with the kind patronage of the Public.

PRICES VERY MODERATE. [1068

DURING the 1st day to 15th day of November next, A JAR OF CHINA PRESERVES will be presented to any customer or customers for every order, which, up to $5.00 (cash) at a time.

THE UNITED STORES,
No. 02, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1905. [1069

MUSIC LESSONS.

LESSONS in VIOLIN, GUITAR, MANDOLINE, and in MUSIC, by a Teacher of Experience.

For terms, apply to

C/o *Hongkong Telegraph*.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1905. [1[illegible]

Intimations.

If it's power you want, take BOVRIL

57]

"MINIMAX"
HAND
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

MINIMAX SYNDICATE, LIMITED,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BERLIN, HAMBURG, PARIS, VIENNA, MILAN, COPENHAGEN, ANTWERP, &c.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
LOCAL AGENTS.

The most effective of all Hand Fire Extinguishing Apparatus.
NO PUMPS. NO HOSE. AUTOMATIC.
Extinguishes Oil, Varnish, Kerosine Oil, Tar, Benzine.
Guaranteed to remain in working order for any length of time.
SIMPLEST HANDLING.
Drive in the Knob and the apparatus is in action immediately, sending Spray nearly 40 feet.

IMPORTANT POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Is Self-acting, Destroys all smoke. Can be used by anyone, even lady or child. Minimum of Price, Weight and Size.

"MINIMAX"

Always ready for immediate use. Requires only one hand to hold. Weight only 18 lbs. when full. Maximum of simplicity and effect.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1905. [553

THE ORIENTAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,
CONSULTING AND SUPERVISING ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

SPECIALISTS
IN
RAILWAYS, MINES, WATER SUPPLIES,
REINFORCED CONCRETE, CONCRETE PILES.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [208

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

A. F. DAVIES,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1905. [26

VICTORIA HOTEL,
SHAMEEN, CANTON,
ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

MACAO HOTEL,
MACAO, CHINA,
IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

BOTH HOTELS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

WM. FARMER, Proprietor.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [28

Telegraphic Address: 'CONNAUGHT.'

CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

Telephone No. 170.

HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL, situated near the BANKS, PRINCIPAL OFFICES and in the MAIN STREET.

Large and Lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished.
Hydraulic Elevator.
Hot and Cold Water Baths and Shower Baths.
Flush Water Lavatories.
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Under European Management.
Launch Service for Guests.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1905. [658

FOR HOTEL COMFORT AND THE BEST BILLIARDS GO TO THE

KOWLOON HOTEL,

KOWLOON.

Cable Address—"Cola, Kowloon." [1[illegible]

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," .....2,363 tons .....Captain H. D. Jones.
" "POWAN," .....2,338 " ..... " G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
" "FATSHAN," .....2,260 " ..... " R. D. Thomas.
" "HANKOW," .....3,073 " ..... " C. V. Lloyd.
" "KINSHAN," .....1,995 " ..... " J. J. Lossina.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River, Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," .....1,998 tons.....Captain W. E. Clarke.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M. Departures on Sundays at Noon.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," .....219 tons.....Captain T. Hamlin.

This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," .....588 tons .....Captain W. A. Valentine.
" "NANNING," .....569 " ..... " C. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunki, Mahning, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shiu-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures, from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES:—Canton to Wuchow.....Single $15.00. Return $25.00.
Canton to Tak Hing .....Single $12.50. Return $21.00.
Canton to Samshui.....Single $7.50.

The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1905. [9

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.
(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)
SAVING 3 TO 7 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Sailing Dates.
R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	E. Beetham, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 15th Nov.
" "TARTAR"	4,425	W. Davison, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 29th Nov.
" "EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	H. Pybus, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 13th Dec.
" "EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	R. Archibald, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 10th Jan.
" "ATHENIAN"	1,440	S. Robinson, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 24th Jan.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....*via* St. Lawrence £60. *Via* New York £62.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class Rail ..... " £40. " £42.

THE magnificent Twin-screw "EMPRESS" Steamships pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent,

Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. *Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.* [10

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamers.	Destinations.	Sailing Dates.	
SEBRIA, Hoffschmidt	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'pore, Penang & Colombo).	19th Nov.	Freight.
O. FERDINAND, Meyerdierks	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'pore, Penang & Colombo).	1st Dec.	Freight.
SITHONIA, O. Müller	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'pore, Penang & Colombo).	13th Dec.	Freight.
NUBIA, Habel	NEW YORK VIA SUEZ, with liberty to call at the Malabar coast.	About 31st Dec.	Freight.

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE,
King's Buildings.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1905. [14

D. NOMA, TATTOOER,

60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,000 recommendations which I have received from all sources.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1904 [1

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, STEAMERS.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS;

Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamers.	Sailing Dates.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 22nd November.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 6th December.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 20th December.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 3rd January, 1906.
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY, 17th January.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 31st January.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 14th February.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 28th February.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 14th March.
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY, 28th March.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 11th April.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 25th April.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 9th May.
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY, 23rd May.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship *SACHSEN*, Capt. F. von L. Petersen, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 20th November, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 21st November, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 21st November.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than $2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.

Linen can be washed on board.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(Subject to alteration).

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Dates.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3,302	TUESDAY, 14th November.
WILLEHAD	4,762	TUESDAY, 12th December.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3,227	TUESDAY, 9th January.

ON TUESDAY, the 14th November, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship *PRINZ SIGISMUND*, Capt D. Lenz, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

DIRECT FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

For	Steamers	About
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	*WILLEHAD**	TUESDAY, 21st Nov.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*PRINZ HEINRICH*	WEDNESDAY, 22nd Nov.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH*	WEDNESDAY, 6th Dec.

* Reaching Yokohama in less than 6 days.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1905. [3

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON-KAUKONG LINE.

S.S. "TAK HING" and S.S. "HONGKONG."

SAILING EVERY EVENING AT 7 P.M. (SATURDAY EXCEPTED). THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 36 HOURS.

THE steamers pass through the silk producing districts, and afford a splendid opportunity for passengers to see the Southern part of the Canton delta.

Fare for the Round Trip $12

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 5½ DAYS.

THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUIHING, TAKHING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip $30

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity.

For further information, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS,
WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1905. [713

Dentistry.

DR. M. H. CHAUN,
THE LATEST METHOD
of the
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,
37, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905. [67

TSIN TING,
LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.
STUDIO AT No. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.
REASONABLE FEES.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1905. [166

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,
THERAPION,
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other most dreaded diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, dizziness and incapacity for business or pleasure, loss of nerve force, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early errors, and excesses which the frivolity or ignorance of youth renders so important to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering state which of the three numbers required, and, always, that the wrapper THERAPION appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, China and Manila.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man; science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Velpeau, Malgaigne, the well-known Charpentier, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was—at the time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has, like the famed philosopher's stone, been the object of search of some of the most generous minded men far beyond the pale of such craft, and rivers have been discovered—or, rather, the lower metals into gold is merely a story of a remedy so potent as to eradicate the energies of the confirmed roué in the shortest time and in the cheapest effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid of even the knowledge of a second party, the taint acquired or inherited disease in all their worst forms so as to leave no taint or trace behind. This is the New French Remedy, Therapion, which is now made, with, it is said, little precaution, a matter of the discretion of our day, about which, by the, [illegible] and, we have been made, with extraordinary and ever increasing demand, has been created for this medicine wherever introduced, so much so, in fact, that it is declared to be the only one in all cases of venereal complaints that can be depended upon, the sale of which is now allowed in the hospitals throughout the civilized world. [illegible] Therapion, price [illegible] per box, or three boxes for [illegible], is sent to any address on receipt of price by the sole agents for Hongkong, China and Manila, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Druggists, Hongkong.

Lotteries.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.
Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft. bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.	Length inside, 370 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 48.5 ft. Water on blocks, [illegible] ft. Time to pump out [illegible] hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of the latest patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 651.
Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.
Lieber & Scotts, A. 1, and Western.

Yokohama, May 13th, 1905. [76

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
10, D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG,
(One Minute's Walk from the Post Office.)

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. CALCUTTA, 59, Bentinck Street. SHANGHAI, 56, Nanking Road.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1904. [40

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT.
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES
&c. &c. &c.
Sole Agents
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
[ALWAYS IN STOCK]
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 7th, March, 1905. [4

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m.	Every 30 minutes.
7.30 a.m. to 8.0 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
8.0 a.m. to 8.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.	
8.45 p.m. and 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.	every half hour.
SUNDAYS.	
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 12.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
Liquidators.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [166

Gold Medals PARIS 1889 & 1900
Regd Brand
HARRIS, CALNE, WILTS, England.
REPRESENTATIVES FOR HONGKONG & CHINA
HOWARD & Co.,
50, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1905. [570

THIS RAZOR [illegible] Sheffield, England, from a special [illegible] of steel, which makes imitation [illegible] and in consequence it enjoys the [illegible] of any Razor in the World. Testimonials [illegible] MAB [illegible] HOWARD & Co.

THE HONGKONG STUDIO,
HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHERS,
41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
1ST FLOOR.
PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all sizes.
LARGE SELECTION OF PICTURE ART DESIGNS.
PRICE TARIFF ON APPLICATION.

MEE CHEUNG,

Intimation.

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED,

Drapers, Dress-makers, Milliners, and Complete House Furnishers,

"ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,"

Des Vœux Road.

NOW SHOWING

NEW SEASON'S GOODS

in all Departments.

FOR LADIES' WEAR:

COATS, GOLF CAPES,
GOLF JERSEYS,
SILK BLOUSES,
DELAINE SHIRTS,
KID BELTS,
SILK BELTS,
LACE AND SILK NECKWEAR,
PURE WOOLLEN UNDERWEAR
(two-weights),
NEW CHIFFONS,
RIBBONS, LACES,
&c., &c., &c.

SMART TRIMMED MILLINERY:

DAINTY FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE,
KID GLOVES,
SUEDE GLOVES AND WASHING CHAMOIS GLOVES
TAM-O'-SHANTERS,
MOTOR CAPS.

FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR:

COATS, REEFERS,
SUITS, DRESSES,
CAPS, HATS,
TAM-O'-SHANTERS,
HOSIERY, BOOTS,
SHOES, ETC., ETC.
To fit Children from 6 months to 14 years of age.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Our Stock of Materials for Winter Draperies and Curtains is the finest in the East.

Large Ranges of Carpets, Carpet Squares and Rugs.

Estimates for all kinds of Furnishing Work.

FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKING

by Experienced English Fitters.

MODERATE CHARGES.

Wm. POWELL, Ld.,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1905. [1103

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of Sale of the right of erecting and maintaining a permanent Pier over Crown Foreshore opposite Hillier Street, (Pier Site No. 5) to be held at the Offices of the Public Works Department by order of His Excellency the Governor, on MONDAY, the 13th day of November, 1905, at 3 P.M., for a term of 50 years, commencing from 1st day of January, 1900.

PARTICULARS OF THE PIER.

No. of Sale.	Position.	Largest Dimensions.	Upset price.
1	Opposite Hillier Street.	200' by 30'	$18,000

Hongkong, 4th November, 1905. [1083

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, Fuk Luk Lane, Nos. 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, and 130, Third Street, Nos. 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, and 127, Third Street, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, Fuk Sau Lane.

TO BE SOLD

PUBLIC AUCTION,
in 6 Lots or otherwise as the Auctioneer shall declare
ON
WEDNESDAY,
the 29th day of November, 1905, at 3 o'clock P.M., at his Sales Rooms, in Duddell Street,

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

The following is the description of the property.

LOT 1.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section B of Inland Lot No. 679 containing a frontage to Fuk Luk Lane of 96 feet or thereabouts and an area of 4,520 square feet as the same is held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 999 years from the 25th June 1861 created by a Crown Lease of Inland Lot No. 679 dated the 30th April 1888. Apportioned Annual Crown rent $18.34.

PARTY WALL.—The wall on the Easternmost side of this Lot is a Party wall.

HOUSES.—On this Lot or on some part or parts thereof are erected the substantial houses known as Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 Fuk Luk Lane.

LOT 2.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section C of Inland Lot No. 679 containing a Frontage to Fuk Luk Lane of 82 feet 4 inches or thereabouts and an area of 3,876 square feet as the same is held from the Crown for the residue of the above mentioned term of 999 years. Apportioned annual Crown Rent $24.30.

PARTY WALLS.—The walls on the Easternmost and Westernmost boundaries of this Lot are Party Walls.

HOUSES.—On this Lot or on some part or parts thereof are erected the substantial houses known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Fuk Luk Lane.

LOT 3.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section D. of Inland Lot No. 679 containing a frontage to Third Street of 110 feet or thereabouts and an area of 5,396 square feet as the same is held from the Crown for the residue of the above mentioned term of 999 years. Apportioned annual Crown Rent $33.83.

PARTY WALLS.—The wall on the westernmost side of this Lot is a Party wall. The wall on the East side of this Lot dividing the same from Section A of Inland Lot No. 679 and which is of a length of 6 feet and 7 inches is a Party wall. The wall on the South side of this Lot dividing the same from section A. of Inland No. 679 and which is of a length of 41 feet 8 inches is a Party wall.

HOUSES.—On this Lot or on some part or parts thereof are erected the substantial houses known as Nos. 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112 and 114 Third Street.

LOT 4.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid intended to be registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 679 containing a frontage to Third Street of 110 feet or thereabouts and an area of 5,691 square feet as the same is held from the Crown for the residue of the above mentioned term of 999 years. Apportioned annual Crown rent $35.68.

PARTY WALL.—The wall on the Easternmost boundary of this Lot is a Party wall.

HOUSES.—On this Lot or on some part or parts thereof are erected the substantial houses known as Nos. 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128 and 130 Third Street.

LOT 5.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section C of Inland Lot No. 747 having a Frontage to Third Street of 117 feet 7 inches or thereabouts and an area of 6,101 square feet as the same is held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 999 years from the 25th June 1861 created by a Crown lease of Inland Lot No. 747 dated the 30th April 1888. Apportioned Annual Crown Rent $49.60.

PARTY WALL.—The wall on the Easternmost boundary of this Lot is a Party wall.

HOUSES.—On this Lot or on some part or parts thereof are erected the substantial houses known as Nos. 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125 and 127 Third Street.

LOT 6.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid intended to be registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 747 containing a frontage to Fuk Sau Lane of 117 feet and 4 inches or thereabouts and an area of 6,219 square feet as the same is held from the Crown for the residue of the said term of 999 years. Apportioned annual Crown rent $50.67.

PARTY WALL.—The wall on the Easternmost boundary of this Lot is a Party wall.

HOUSES.—On this Lot or on some part or parts thereof are erected the substantial houses known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Fuk Sau Lane.

ALL the above described Lots are respectively more particularly delineated on a Sale plan thereof which can be inspected at the offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, the Vendors' Solicitors, at any time previous to the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
8, Des Vœux Road Central,
Vendors' Solicitors,
or to
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1905. [1095

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
TUESDAY,
the 14th November, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
JAPANESE CURIOS,
Comprising:—
OLD SATSUMA VASES, BOWLS and INCENSE BURNERS, FINE GOLD CLOISONNE TEA SETS, CLOISONNE VASES, OLD BRONZES, IVORY INLAID PLACQUES, SILK EMBROIDERIES, SILK KAKEMONOS, IVORY CARVINGS, JAPANESE OLD JOSS, IVORY INLAID SCREENS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1905. [1099

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOUGH have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
WEDNESDAY,
the 15th day of November, 1905, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Rooms,
THE FOLLOWING
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:—

All those PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND situate at Victoria, aforesaid, registered in the Land Office respectively as THE REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION A OF INLAND LOT No. 505, and THE REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 505, together with the Messuages thereon, known as Nos. 54, 56, 58, 60 and 62, Stone Nullah Lane, and Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12, Wanchai Road, Area 3,720 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to
Messrs. HUGHES AND HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1905. [1061

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
THURSDAY,
the 16th November, 1905, at 3 P.M., on Board, (If not previously sold by Private Contract), The well-known River Steamer
"KONG-NAM,"
Built in 1898,—As she now lies in Yau-Ma-Ti Bay in first-class sea-going order.

The vessel has recently been caulked all over, newly Coppered, &c., and extra Keelsons Fitted, Engine and Boilers overhauled and put in good order by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

This Steamer was for several years engaged in the Canton trade.

Particulars as follows:—

Length over all	160 feet.
Beam	25 "
Depth	10 "
Draft,—forward, 7 ft. 6 in. (light)	10 ft. 6 in. loaded.
Do. —aft, 8 " 10 "	11 " 6 " "
Register,—gross	572 tons.
Do. —nett	402 "
Cargo Capacity	280 tons dead weight.
Speed, (light)	9½ knots.
Do., (loaded)	9 "
1st Class Cabin Passengers	8
2nd Do. Do.	20
Deck Passengers	268

Engines,—Compound Surface Condensing.
Cylinders,—H.P. 17 in. and L. P. 34 in. × Stroke 24 in.
Coal Consumption, 8 tons per day, Japan Coal.

Full Inventory for Deck and Engines on view at Auctioneers' Office.

For further particulars, apply to—

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1905. [1092

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
TUESDAY,
the 21st November, 1905, at 3 P.M., on Board,
H. M. Gunboat
"TWEED,"

Extreme length	115 ft. 0 in.
" breadth	34 ft. 0 in.
Displacement	363 tons.

ENGINES—Hawthorn's Simple Surface Condensing.

BOILERS—The Boilers have been removed from the vessel.

CONDENSERS—Two Normandy Single No. 12 size.

To be sold as she now lies in Hongkong Harbour with all fittings, &c., on board.

A list of fittings to be sold with the ship may be seen at the Offices of the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Naval Yard, and of the Auctioneers; also on board.

The Admiralty will not be responsible for any errors in description of ship, fittings, &c.

The Vessel will be open to inspection for seven days before date of sale, viz:—TUESDAY, 21st November, (Saturday and Sunday excepted).

Inspecting orders can be obtained from the Auctioneers.

TERMS:—Cash before delivery, 25 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, balance and the clearance to be effected within seven days after date of sale.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1905. [1093

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the week's share business on the 10th inst., Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts write:—

The continued tightness of money and present high exchange greatly hamper business and the transactions taken place during the week have been on a very small scale. Business with Shanghai has also been interrupted on account of the Race Meeting at that port.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks were in strong demand in the early part of the week and transactions have taken place at $910 at which rate further shares are obtainable. The London quotation has improved to £93 10s. Nationals are unaltered at $38.

Marine Insurances.—Hardly any change has taken place since the issue of our last report; there are buyers of Traders at $91, North Chinas at Tls. 92½ and Unions at $760, while Cantons are to be had at $330.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are offering after sales at $88. A small sale of Hongkong Fires at $340 is reported.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have declined and are offering at $26½. Indo-Chinas have changed hands at $94 and close with buyers at $94½. China and Manilas are still wanted at $19 and Douglas Steamships have inquiries at the further advanced rate of $32. Sales are reported of Shanghai Tugs at Tls. 57 for the ordinary and at Tls. 47 for the preference shares.

Refineries.—China Sugars have dropped to $218 at which price shares are procurable. Luzons have weakened and are offering at $14½.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings are quiet at Tls. 9.30. There is no change in either Raubs or Orientals.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are easier and can be obtained at $180. Farnhams are inquired for at Tls. 142. Kowloon Wharfs have been sold at $110 and $109½ closing with buyers at $109. Hongkew Wharfs have been booked in small lots at Tls. 200.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands can be placed at $127 and Shanghai Lands have found buyers at Tls. 122. Hongkong Hotels have changed hands at $148 and are now wanted at $148½. Humphreys' Estate are in the market at $12½.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have buyers at Tls. 56. Internationals are in request at Tls. 45. Laoukung-Mows have been sold and more shares can be placed at Tls. 60. Inclusive of the balance of Tls. 13,619.29 brought forward from last year the balance sheet for the year ended 30th September, 1905, shows a sum of Tls. 159,727.27 at the credit of profit and loss account. It is considered that the best interests of the Company will be served by not attempting to pay a dividend and the directors propose to dispose of the above balance as follows:—Write off plant and machinery Tls. 50,000; write off mill buildings Tls. 17,850.20; write off Chinese houses Tls. 5,416.20; write off mill stores Tls. 5,787.21; write off ginning mill Tls. 50,000; place to reserve Tls. 50,000; and carry forward Tls. 18,718.86. Soey-Chees are inquired for at Tls. 252½ after sales at the rate. Hongkong Cottons have been parted with at $14.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements are on offer at $29½. China Providents have been fixed at $9.10 and have buyers now at $9½. Electrics have changed hands at $9½ for new issue, and the market closes with buyers at $15 and $9½ for the old and new shares respectively. A. S. Watsons are offering at $13½. Langkats are quoted at Tls. 237½ in Shanghai.

CONSUMPTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SIR W. BROADBENT.

BY CHARLES DAWBARN.

Though, by reason of his authority in consumption, Dr. Theodore Williams is the doyen of the English delegates at the Paris Congress, Sir William Broadbent stands in the Continental eye for British medicine. He has taken a prominent part in all debates and identified himself very actively with the work of the Congress. I saw him at the close of an interesting and even exciting debate in the Third Section on Sanatoria. "We have eventually arrived at complete accord," said Sir William, "as to their necessity as part of the prevention of consumption. You are, perhaps, aware that the workmen's insurance companies in Germany, which undertake the liabilities of masters and men imposed by the State have erected magnificent sanatoria. They find it pays to look after a man when he is ill rather than let him linger on and die. Even the advanced Socialists admit the system to be a distinct benefit to their class. Our association against the tubercule recently sent the secretaries of friendly societies to Germany. We tried to get the friendly societies to erect sanatoria for their own people. They are not prepared to do that, but they say that if the public will help them to build hospitals they will maintain them. They recognise that from an economical point of view it is a sound step.

"During the debate in the Third Section, a Belgian deputy laid stress on the fact that it was to the interest of municipalities and localities to support these sanatoria. This is just what I have tried to impress upon the Asylums Board in England. One very important English communication showed that the diminution of the death rate from consumption in England is not explained by improved social conditions, by better housing and better food, but must be connected with the fact that the advanced cases are housed in infirmaries, and therefore do not communicate the disease. There has been a more remarkable improvement in England than anywhere else. In Ireland the tendency has been retrograde, be-

[Continued on page 7.]

Intimations.

THE BRIGHT SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B. A., M. D., L. R. C. S., Edinburg,—L. R. C. P., London,—Physician Woman's Hospital—Professor University of Bishops College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists.

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THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, No. 1, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 20th day of November, 1905, at 11 o'clock, Noon, when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 4th day of November, 1905, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

That the Provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Society be altered by inserting therein immediately after the words "The "Reinsurance of Risks when deemed necessary," the words "and also the entering into "partnership or into any arrangement for "sharing profits union of interests co-operation "joint adventure reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or Company carrying "on or engaged in or about to carry on or "engage in any business or transaction which "the Society is authorized to carry on or engage "in or any business or transaction capable of "being conducted so as directly or indirectly "to benefit the Society, and also the taking or "otherwise acquiring and holding the whole "or any number of shares in any Company "having objects altogether or in part similar "to those of the Society or carrying on any "business which the Society is authorized to "carry on or any business capable of being "conducted so as directly or indirectly to "benefit the Society and also the investing of "the moneys of the Society in any manner "which may from time to time be determined," and that the objects of the Society be altered accordingly.

Dated the 4th November, 1905.

By Order of the Board,
W. J. SAUNDERS,
Secretary.

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THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1905, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 31st July, 1905.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd November, 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
S. A. SETH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1905. [1070

HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 13, Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of November, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th September, 1905.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 24th November, both days inclusive.

J. W. KEW,
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1905. [1104

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net $4.75 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net $2.80 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905. [50

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST Class PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

PRICE $10.00 per case of 48 bottles (quarts) or 96 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—
SIEMSSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905. [7

Intimations.

THE POPULAR SCOTCH IS "BLACK & WHITE"

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.
By Appointment to
H. M. THE KING
and
H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS and HOTELS, and to be obtained from the principal Stores. [845

GO TO
WEISMANN'S
FOR YOUR
BREAD.

THE ONLY
EUROPEAN BAKERY
IN THE COLONY.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1905. [46

THE WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

BARRETTO & Co.,

General Agents, Hongkong

TRAIN & McINTYRE, Limited.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

Very Special Blend,
$13.00 per Dozen.

Royal Scottish,
$16.00 per Dozen.

Special Liqueur,
$20.00 per Dozen.

Old Reserve,
$25.00 per Dozen.

BARRETTO & Co.,
Agents,
Nos. 22 & 24, Bank Buildings,
Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905. 142

Intimations.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th of November, at Glasgow, the wife of J. B. HOOD, of a daughter.

On the 7th November, at Ewo, the wife of DAVID LANDALE of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd of September, at Croydon, FREDERICK SOUTHEY, A.M. Inst., C.E., A.A. (Oxon), son of Thos. S. Southey, Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, to ELLA MURIEL, daughter of Albert Latham, M. Inst., C.E., of Park Lane, Croydon.

On the 4th of November, at Shanghai, L. L. LOPES to EMILIA AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. d'AQUINO.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1905.

SOME ASPERSIONS.

We feel considerable repugnance in having to refer to the splenetic effusion which sullied our contemporary's editorial column this morning, with reference to the Lien-chau tragedy, but in the interests of justice to ourselves and honest journalism, and in behalf of a colleague whose honour is impugned and whose despatches are aspersed, we deem it necessary to submit an explanation and a refutation of the innumerable innuendoes and distorted pleadings with which that article is so freely interlarded. The underlying motive, if we may make bold to say so, appears to be jealousy; but the exhibition of a mean carping spirit which cannot understand enterprise when it is coupled with high principles is no excuse for an attack on the accuracy of the information which we have made it our business to obtain for our readers. It will not be news to those who read the *Hongkong Telegraph* to learn that we were absolutely the first to chronicle the fact that a terrible massacre of missionaries had occurred at Lien-chau. One of our contemporaries, with a candour which does it credit, admitted that the telegram we published was received by them with incredulity. When we were able to furnish additional facts—not fancies or gleanings picked up in the Shameen—it was acknowledged that the *Hongkong Telegraph* had scored a march—but we will not dwell on that point. It is now suggested that we—for obviously the attack of our junior was aimed at the *Telegraph*—"exploited" the news, regaled the public with "absurd rumours," fabricated "distorted productions" made "wild statements," and "numerous other absurdities." It is further stated that "the only details from Lien-chau are those given by the French missionaries, who received them with all reserve," and from natives. On Thursday we published the first details that had yet been received in Hongkong respecting the circumstances attending the tragedy. That account was received from the lips of one of the survivors by one of their best friends; it was copied, typewritten and sent to the *Hongkong Telegraph*. Without a word in addition, without attempting in the smallest degree to exaggerate a story which, told as it was in the most dispassionate language, carried conviction on the face of it, without seeking to emphasise the ghastliness of the massacre, we published that MS. as it stood. There were no "rumours" about it, nor were there any distortions. Again when our special representative detailed the steps being taken by the American authorities to investigate the crime, and spoke of the escort of American marines that would accompany the party to Lien-chau, he was writing facts dictated by the highest authorities, by those, in fact, who framed the orders. Then when our junior friend speaks of Dr. Machle's and Miss Patterson's evidence being taken—"will be taken" to quote exactly—it is probably unaware that the Official Commission of Inquiry has already held two sittings in Canton, that the proceedings were taken *in camera*, and that unless our contemporary cribs from us the information which we have already published it will be unable to give any facts at all until the return of the Commission from Lien-chau, a month hence. Our versatile contemporary, whose facts are not always quite irrefragable, is pleased to be merry at the expense of a statement which it evolved out of its own inner consciousness. It says—"We are told that gunboats are proceeding to Lien-chau—over land no doubt when fitted with wheels." Nobody in their dreams would have imagined such a proceeding, but our friend is in the throes of a nightmare. Not a single newspaper in the Colony suggested such an idea with the solitary exception of our friendly critic itself. On the 3rd inst. in a telegram dated Shameen (Canton) and November our contemporary published this sentence—"Two Chinese gunboats have been despatched to Lien-chau." So presumably our contemporary knows what it is talking about when it speaks of gunboats fitted with wheels. We make no comment on our contemporary's accuracy where telegrams are concerned, but we blush when we find our friend ascribing to us the ingenuities of its own invention, and we refuse to bear the weight of so great a burden. It is all very well to erect a phantasm in order that it may be demolished, but it is not argument. When our junior friend says that "the report that the French missionaries were the cause of the riot starting is a wanton fabrication," it states a self-evident fact, although it couches the statement in bad grammar. Moreover, while our contemporary argues that there is no information to hand and yet proceeds to assert that "the murders were the result of an indiscretion of some sort," it convicts itself of inconsistency and commits the blunder of pronouncing judgment on no evidence whatever, apparently, the very charge it directs against others. With the argument that because the people murdered were only missionaries—two of them ladies and one a child of ten years—no reprisals should be demanded, we cannot agree, nor do we think the majority of people will agree with it. It is tantamount to a declaration to the savages in the interior that they may with impunity wreak their fanatical designs on any white person so long as they confine themselves to missionaries. This is not humanity; it is fratricide. But it is needless to go further into the matter. Our junior morning contemporary, in an access of spleen and passion, largely the outcome of envy, jealousy and all uncharitableness, has lost its head, simply on account of the failure of its staff organisation to supply its readers with first news on a subject of international importance; and we sympathise with it.

TO THOSE ABOUT TO INSURE.

Insurance agents at Hongkong representing American life companies must be experiencing a woeful lack of new business at present, if the average Hongkong resident is quite as shrewd and far-sighted as he was generally deemed to be in former days. Not long ago the exposure of the methods employed by a certain New York Insurance Corporation in dealing with the funds reacted strongly on policy-holders in American companies generally. Not only did the Company in question suffer, but the other leading companies, which were pushing their claims before the attention of non-shareholders in Great Britain, and, indeed, all over the world, felt the effects of the storm of indignation which followed the scandals which were unearthed. The fact that the premia collected and the profits accruing from the investments made in behalf of the policy-holders were utilised by capitalists in manipulating Wall Street—probably to the disadvantage of the very people whose money was being thus surreptitiously and unscrupulously used—evoked the utmost wrath of the people and the press of America. Investigations further showed that the wealthy insurance corporations were in the habit of contributing immense sums towards the election expenses of favoured candidates for the Senate, presumably in the belief that these candidates when elected would obey the behests of the corporation directors without requiring any embarrassing explanations. President Roosevelt, whose gorge rose at these revelations, as was the case of every man of high principles and noble ideals, ordered the immediate return of the subscriptions which these corporations had given towards the election fund raised by the Republicans to further his candidature for the presidency, and his action was endorsed and applauded by every honest man and by everyone who aspires to maintain purity in public offices. No sooner have the scandal faded away, in a measure, than a new question which will appeal especially to people in the Orient is raised by a decision which has just been delivered in Manila in a case in which a widow sued the New York Life Insurance Company for the recovery of $5,000, being the amount of an insurance policy bequeathed to her by her late husband. The facts are very simple. On July 5th, 1905, an American employe in the service of the Government of the Philippine Islands agreed to take out an insurance policy on his life to the amount of $5,000. On payment of the first premium $312.50, he received an "interim" policy from the Manila agent, and he gave a conditional receipt stipulating that the Company should incur no obligation until the insurance application had been approved by the resident board at Shanghai, and a policy issued by that board—the Company reserving the right to disapprove of the application. On August 1st the applicant died of cholera, whereupon the home office on being notified of the fact, refused to issue the policy, assigning as their reason for so doing that the application had never been acted upon. The widow therefore brought this action to recover the money, and it was argued in her behalf that the very existance of that Shanghai office was proof conclusive that the applicant, who was examined and who paid his premium, and whose application was forwarded, was being insured until his application was passed upon adversely by the Shanghai or New York office. The New York Life Company replied by citing the case in which a party who had offered himself for insurance, whose application had been received, passed and his policy issued, but who died on the same day [illegible] was adjudged not to have been insured. The Manila Court decided to abide by that precedent and dismissed the widow's claim. It will be seen how closely this decision affects those in Hongkong who are thinking of insuring their lives. They should distinctly understand when they insure in an American company at least, that although they have passed the doctor, paid their premium and fulfilled all the rest of the conditions they still remain uninsured—till in fact the application is passed in New York and the policy received here, which may be anywhere between three and four months later. Therefore a man who has insured in the fond belief that in the event of his death his wife and family will at least be provided for, may be suddenly called to another sphere during the months his application is travelling to and from the United States. He may die in the belief that his widow and orphans will not be reduced to beggary, and yet unknown to him they may be all this time in no better position than the widow and orphans of a man who died destitute. Instead of receiving enough money under the insurance policy which was taken out by her late husband, the widow may be compelled to beg from his friends enough money to pay for a passage to England for herself and her children. If the agents here are not competent to issue policies which fully insure an applicant what is the use of issuing an "interim" or any other kind of policy? If there is a board in Shanghai then let that board decide absolutely whether an application shall be granted or not. But to have a board here whose judgments are liable to be reversed in New York, two months after the event, when the "interim" policyholder fancies that, should he die now, at least his wife and family are provided for, is not only absurd, but it verges on the criminal. We would therefore suggest that those in Hongkong who are on the point of insuring their lives—and there is always a rush at this period of the year—should make certain that they are not playing with fate before they hand over their first premium.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

JEWELLERY valued at £200,000 was stolen during a ball at Dublin.

THE I.G. str. *Kingsing*, which arrived at Shanghai on the 3rd inst. from the north, had a mob of 102 griffins on board.

LEAVE of absence to England *viâ* Canada on the recommendation of a medical board, has been granted to Captain G. Elgood, 2nd Royal West Kent Regiment, from the 15th November, 1905, to 14th May, 1906.

AT a regular meeting of the Ararat Mariners Lodge, held at Zetland Street last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. C. N. Bro. H. W. Wolfe; treasurer, Bro. J. J. Bullen, Tyler, Bro. J. Vanstone.

THE Chief of Police at Homel, Russia, announces that, as his life has twice been attempted by Jews throwing bombs, in future, when he is driving, Jews will be shot at a distance of fifty paces by Cossacks preceding his carriage.

THE *Daily Express* states that Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Company, Limited, the eminent shipbuilders and ordnance manufacturers, of Elswick-on-Tyne, are establishing a shipbuilding branch at Hiratsuka, near Yokohama.

THE Chinaman who was knocked down in Des Vœux Road by a tram car yesterday, and who was subsequently removed to the Government Civil Hospital, succumbed to the injuries he received last night. The usual inquiry will no doubt fix the blame where it belongs.

WHILE the C. N. str. *Tientsin* was bound up river on Saturday last from Chefoo and in rounding the bend, she ran ashore on the Poolung Point. A tug was quickly in attendance and got a line to the vessel's port quarter and tried to get her off but was not successful. The steamer later on got off at high water without suffering any damage. This point is silting up very rapidly and is extending right out into the river and is a constant menace to the safe navigation of the river.

THE competition for the Gascoigne Cup Garrison Rifle Championship will take place at Stonecutters range on Thursday next, 16th inst., commencing at 1 p.m. Special launches will leave A.S.C. pier at 11 a.m., Kowloon C. pier at 11.30 a.m., Kowloon P. pier at 11.55 a.m. and from the A.S.C. pier at 12 noon for umpires, officials, and competitors and scorers. Spectators and those not directly connected with the competition are requested to use the 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. routine launches.

THE promoters of the New Seamen's Institute on Praya East, Wanchai (The Missions to Seamen Committee) are to be congratulated upon the acquisition of a fine new billiard table, the gift of the local branch of the Navy League, made by one of the best English firms. The table is thoroughly up to date and should prove a great attraction to our seamen and soldiers. Not having a sufficiently large room at their existing premises the Committee have decided to decorate by taking on an adjoining house [illegible] so providing a good Mess room [illegible] Navy League [illegible]

THE Japanese and Russian Commissioners have signed the protocols of a re-patriation. The Russian prisoners in Japan. The [illegible] batch of Russian officers is to leave Kobe on the 14th of the present month.

THERE is at present a movement amongst the Chinese officials and people to buy back the mining and railway concessions already owned by foreigners, or to reject all the proposed concessions asked by foreigners without any distinction, under the pretext of restoring China's interests and rights. Therefore there is a tendency on the part of the Powers to take international steps.

AT the Al Fresco dinner, which takes place to-morrow night (Sunday) in the compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. G. Fulton, R.G.O., and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Battn. "The Queen's Own" (Royal West Kent Regiment) which has made itself so remarkably popular in this Colony, and whose services are in such constant demand at all and every sort of function, social and charitable, will play a very well selected programme of music from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m.

THE 30th of October last was a red letter day in the annals of the newly-organised Tientsin gendarmerie. In obedience to instructions from H.E. Chao, Vice-President of the newly created Board of Public Safety, (Chingpu), all the Tientsin gendarmes cut off their queues, and now, attired in neat uniforms, with sword at side, long malacca cane in hand, and cap similar to those worn by Japanese soldiers on the head, the Tientsin gendarmes really look "fit." On the cap of each, above the peak, is a gilt Chinese character, "Ching," denoting "Alarm," or rather to deal with alarms.—*N. C. D. News.*

SERGEANT Garrod prosecuted three men from Li Yuen Street before Mr. F. A. Hazeland this morning for causing an obstruction by closing up the entrance of a lane, which they claimed to be their private property, by erecting a gateway. The charge was brought under section 1 of Ordinance 7 of 1905, which sets forth that all private lanes to which the public have a right of access shall be deemed to be public property, and shall not in any way be obstructed against that right of access. As this was a new ordinance His Worship said he wished it to be generally known, that so-called private lanes are, under that ordinance, public property, and no one had the right to obstruct them. In the case, as it was the first of its kind under this new ordinance, he would inflict a nominal fine of $15 upon each of the three defendants, with the usual alternative.

MAHOMED Ali, Indian Constable 543, this morning charged six Indians with assault at Tsim Tsa Tsui on the morning of the 9th inst. Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defendants, Inspector Laughley prosecuting. Complainant said that on the morning in question he was on duty in Robinson Road when he saw a number of buffaloes grazing along the road unattended, and was following them to find out to whom they belonged, and where they were going. Just as he got near Austin Road corner, the six defendants came up and seizing complainant they tore away his revolver, smashed his lamp, tore off his turban, and then knocking him down dragged him along the road by his feet so that his pants were torn, and his right wrist hurt. Another Indian policeman coming up the men were dispersed, but subsequently summoned for the assault. Evidence was led and the case was remanded.

THE KING OF ITALY'S BIRTHDAY.

To-day between 11 and 12 a.m. Chev. Z. Volpicelli, Consul-General for Italy, was "at home" in his office in Zetland Street, to receive visitors calling on the occasion of His Majesty the King of Italy's birthday. Capt. Arbuthnot-Leslie, A.D.C., called and tendered His Excellency the Governor's congratulations, as did Captain E. S. Ward, A.D.C., on behalf of His Excellency Major-General Villiers Halton, and Captain W. Muller, on behalf of Commodore Williams. They were closely followed by the members of the Consular Corps, and the leading Italians and other members of the foreign communities, as well as a number of prominent Chinese who called with congratulations on the occasion of His Italian Majesty's birthday.

ZORILLA VAUDEVILLE COMPANY.

OPENING IN HONGKONG ON TUESDAY.

The talented company of burlesque actors who have been playing to crowded houses in Manila are to open in Hongkong on Tuesday first. The company which has been keeping the Manila audiences at the Orpheum and Zorilla theatres in the greatest good humour is bent on touring China. During their stay in Hongkong they will stage—"In Gay Paree," "Fiddle de Dee," "Gee Whiz," "In Narragansette," "Whirligig," "Pous Cafe," and "Tutti Frutti." Among the chief members of the company are Miss Maud Beatty, the Weatherleys, the Colemans, Miss Mae Williams, Miss Chrystal, Miss Flo Barnes, the Gothams, Lang, Shaw and Rowley, Willie Green, Bert Bradley and Billy Williams. Miss Maud Beatty is said to have the best soprano voice heard on the stage here, and her wardrobe is superb. She has been two years at Drury Lane, London, in principal parts. Lang, Shaw and Rowley are also Londoners from the Oxford music hall and Lang was also with Webber and Fields. Bradley and Barnes were leading tenor and comedy [illegible] Sauridisk. A full company of [illegible] will be brought out. Professor [illegible] will be the conductor. The members of the company have had worth [illegible] time and should prove [illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

GERMAN TROOPS TO EVACUATE CHINESE TERRITORY NEXT YEAR.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 11th November, 12.45 p.m.

The Governor of Shantung has concluded a Convention with the Governor of Kiangsu with regard to the evacuation of the province by the German troops.

Under the Convention the troops are expected to leave Kaomi within six months, while Kiaotchou will be evacuated in January.

"ASKOLD" LEAVES SHANGHAI.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 11th November, 12.45 p.m.

The Russian cruiser *Askold* left to-day.

ADMIRAL NOEL'S WELCOME.

PRINCE FUSHIMI AT SHANGHAI.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 11th November, 12.45 p.m.

The Japanese armed cruiser *Nitaka* arrived here yesterday, with the object of welcoming Admiral Sir Gerard U. Noel.

Prince Fushimi was on board.

[Admiral Noel, in H.M.S. *Alacrity*, is expected at Shanghai on Monday for a ten days' visit. He will be accompanied by the *Diadem*, *Andromeda*, and *Sutlej*, which will remain at Woosung.—Ed. *H.K. Tel.*]

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

BOYCOTT MEETINGS AT MACAO.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I read the report from your Macao correspondent upon the attempted proceeding of American missionaries in the Portuguese settlement. As to the effect the American boycott propaganda has had in Chinese territory in the neighbourhood of Macao, I am in a position to say that it is perfectly true the Chinese are holding meetings every Sunday, as stated by your Macao correspondent. Last Sunday it was estimated there were over two thousand Chinese at the meeting, and a free launch was provided for those desirous of attending and listening to the harangue of the promoters. The meetings take place somewhere near the famous picnic ground known as the "Eleven Tables." They are organised by the leaders of the American boycott movement. I gathered the information from a Chinese gentleman of respectability and long residence in Macao with whom I was in conversation yesterday.—Yours &c.,

H.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1905.

THE KING'S PARK.

Regulations for the maintenance of good order in and for the preservation, management and enjoyment of a portion of the area of Crown land, Kowloon, proposed to be set aside as King's Park, are printed in the current issue of the *Gazette*. Under the regulations riding over the ground is prohibited, except for such purpose and subject to such conditions as the Governor, upon application to him through the Colonial Secretary, may in writing permit. The riding of bicycles is also prohibited, and also the grazing of cattle. Chinese [illegible] and labourers are forbidden to use the ground as a thoroughfare.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. T. G. Ekas, First Assistant at the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 9th at 12.5 p.m. the barometer has risen over the Philippines and Japan, and is falling over China. [illegible] appears to be developing over Central China, the highest pressure now being found over Japan. [illegible] Gradients are slight and [illegible] will be expected in the [illegible] and the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast:—Moderate [illegible]

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

[*Reuter's.*]

Turkey and the Powers.

LONDON, 10th November.

It is expected that a combined fleet of the Powers, composed of fifteen warships, will appear in the Levant at the end of the week.

It is stated in Vienna that, if this demonstration does not modify the opposition of the Porte to the Macedonian reform scheme, a pacific blockade of the Dardanelles will be proclaimed.

Strike in Austria.

Ten thousand State railway employés in Austria have struck; their demands include one for universal suffrage.

The Princess Royal.

The Duchess of Fife will from now be styled the Princess Royal, and her children Princesses.

Jewish Relief.

Later.

The Rothschilds in London, and the banker Mr. Schiff in New York, have each contributed £10,000 to the London fund for the Russian Jewish victims. The money has been remitted to the British consuls, who have been authorised to distribute it by Lord Lansdowne.

Russia.

The Grand Duke Vladimir has resigned his command of the St. Petersburg military district, and his resignation has been accepted.

The Prince of Wales' Visit to India.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived at Bombay, where they met with a splendid reception.

Bloodshed in Russia.

The soldiers and sailors at Kronstadt have joined the workmen in sacking, pillaging, and burning. Desperate fighting has occurred between the loyalists and the revolutionaries, and there are pools of blood in the streets.

The inhabitants are fleeing, and the warships have been ordered out of the harbour. It is reported that a force of Lancers sent from Peterhoff has joined the rioters.

Yielding to the popular demand, General Trepoff has resigned.

[*N. C. D. News.*]

The Kiachta Convention.

Peking, 7th November.

The negotiations between Russia and China regarding the revision of the Kiachta Convention are progressing. There are four important claims made by Russia as under:—

1.—The appointment of deputies of the respective Powers to settle the boundaries mentioned in the original Convention.

2.—Permission for troops to be stationed in the Russian leased territories.

3.—The recognition of Russia's right to build railways and operate mines in Mongolian districts.

4.—The recognition of the right of caravans to enter the Russian Settlements.

CANTON NOTES.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, Nov. 9th, 1905.

The birthday of His Majesty King Edward VII was celebrated in the usual way. There was a large gathering on the tennis courts. The day was fine and warm. Sports of many kinds were indulged in. Races, running, jumping, etc. Tea was served. A band from the gunboat furnished music.

THE BOYCOTT.

There is no let up in the boycott in Canton. Literature continues to be distributed just as ever. Meetings are still held. I heard today that the American merchants of Hongkong and Canton have invited the boycott committee to meet them on Shameen next week to discuss measures for calling off the boycott. It is just here that great care should be exercised. It would be easy to persuade the Chinese that changes will be made in the treaty. But it is not at all certain that changes will be made. It is more than likely that the Chinese will be disappointed with the treaty. It is not likely to be nearly so radical as the Chinese convinced themselves it would be. Any promise made and not fulfilled will only add to the disappointment of the Chinese. If the Chinese do not obtain some relief from the new treaty it is not unlikely that Canton will show its disappointment in a very decided way.

SELLING LAND TO FOREIGNERS.

A paper was in circulation in the City to-day advising the Chinese to have no land dealings with foreigners. The paper stated that some foreigners were trying to get land outside the east gate and that the intention of these foreigners was to confiscate this property. The case of the Catholic cathedral was given. If the foreigners got hold of the land outside the east gate they will collect all the rents in the neighbourhood. For this reason the people are urged to sell no land to foreigners.

DR. KNAPPE.

THE RETIRING CONSUL-GENERAL.

As has been reported the complimentary dinner given by the Shanghai Municipal Council to Dr. Knappe, the retiring Consul-General for Germany and Senior Consul, took place at the Shanghai Club on Thursday, 2nd November.

The invitations included the Consular Body, and Vice Consuls, Their Excellencies Lu Ta-jen, Sheng Kungpao, Li Ta-jen, and the Foreign Treaty Commissioners, the Commissioner of Customs, the Chairman of the French Council, the Shanghai Taotai, H.M. Judge, Assistant Judge, and Crown Advocate, the Mixed Court Magistrate and the Comptroller Assessor, the Chairman of the China Association, and of the American, German, and Japanese Associations, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Their Excellencies Admiral von Prittwitz, German Navy, and Admiral Train, U.S. Navy, General Dessino, the Captains of the foreign men-of-war in harbour, and the heads of Municipal Departments.

At the conclusion of the dinner, after the usual loyal toast, the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—I have now the honour of proposing the toast of the evening, the health of our esteemed guest and fellow-resident, Dr. Knappe, Consul-General for Germany. Our company, though necessarily somewhat restricted, is representative of all nationalities, and I am sure that we are giving expression to the feelings of the whole of our varied community, in doing him such small honour as lies in our power. If I fail adequately to give expression to the respect in which we hold him, and to the regret which we feel in losing him, I hope that I may count upon your indulgence. Dr. Knappe on his arrival here succeeded Dr. Stuebel, a Consul-General of high character, and wide experience, who has since been promoted to a position of great responsibility in the German Government. Dr. Knappe came amongst us with the ability and the resolve to maintain the traditions of his Consulate, which had been established in our generation by Dr. Focke, Dr. Luethgen, and Dr. Stuebel, and on his retirement he has the satisfaction of feeling that he has successfully carried out the duties entrusted to him by his Sovereign. (Hear! Hear!) But in addition to watching over the affairs of their own nationality, Consuls in Shanghai, as Members of the Consular Body, have from time to time to take an important part in the complicated system of our local administration, upon their co-operation and upon their loyalty, both individually and collectively, to the general interests and good of the community as a whole, depends in no small degree the smooth working of our local Government, and it is with the greatest pleasure that we recognise that throughout his sojourn here, as well as whilst he has occupied the position of Senior Consul, Dr. Knappe has been strenuous in his efforts to further the general welfare of the community, has been straight in his dealings, and sound in his advice. (Applause.) In helping to smooth away misunderstandings or small difficulties which from time to time may have arisen we have always found him fair-minded—we have found him what we are accustomed to regard as judicially-minded. Gentlemen, the Ratepayers of Shanghai, whose representatives we are, look upon our local Government here as a great and important trust. I believe the main object they have in view is and always have had in view is to foster and promote international peace and progress not only in words but in practice, not only amongst the many foreign nationalities represented here, but also between all of us and our Chinese neighbours, in whose welfare and prosperity we are also deeply interested. Dr. Knappe has always been in sympathy with the best traditions of the Settlement and has taken a deep interest in all that affects its general well-being. We thank him for what he has done. In regretfully bidding him farewell we wish him all happiness in the future, and assure him that in his retirement he carries with him the goodwill, confidence, and respect of this cosmopolitan community. (Loud applause.)

DR. KNAPPE'S REPLY.

Dr. Knappe, in reply, said—Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen—I thank you very much for the kind invitation to this complimentary dinner, the great honour of which I highly appreciate. I especially thank you for the kind words you have just now expressed in my honour, and which I do not deserve. (No! No!) I thank you very much for being so kind as to attend this dinner party and for the kind way in which you have responded to the toast. If I have been successful in obtaining your approval for my actions during my stay in office as Senior Consul, it is perhaps worth while to recapitulate the principles and doctrines which I followed. In all official life I believe the most important matter is not to be conceited; that is to say not to think we are better than anyone else. There is an expression for this even on the medical list of diseases—morbus officialis—(laughter)—which is sometimes termed morbus consularis. The effect of this is that the official tries to get rid, as soon as possible, and with the least trouble to himself, of any applicant who may call at his office instead of trying to help him. It is always most important to keep in mind that officials are there for the people and not that the people are there for the officials. (Applause.) The people have been there before the officials. The people elected their officials to settle their questions and quarrels. There is another point which I may mention, and that is the question of responsibility. There are a good many officials who are afraid to take responsibility upon themselves, and are therefore not willing to come to a decision quickly. Without responsibility and risk there is no success. (Hear! Hear!) This is so in commercial life, but especially in official life. I have always considered responsibility to be the special reward and satisfaction in official positions. Of course there may be also disappointments, but if one has looked always upon his duty it will be right, and if there is success, of course the rejoicing is still greater. (Hear! Hear!) I may say a few words about the Settlement. We are used to call it the Model Settlement, and when we take the difficulties under which we are working into consideration it deserves this title (laughter). We have fifteen nationalities with their representatives and Courts, and besides them all the 500,000 natives and their authorities and Courts. It is hardly to be believed that such complicated apparatus can work, but it has worked, and this is only possible with the most open-minded co-operation. It is this point which I wish to impress upon you to-night. Be united! Remain united! Omnia juncta in uno—this is the motto of the Shanghai Municipality. If you co-operate in everything of course you will help in the development of Shanghai. Co-operate also with the Chinese officials who have shown their friendly feelings towards you to-night by their presence here. (Hear! Hear!) Perhaps it is not out of place for me to say a few words about my opinion of the future of China. After my remarks about responsibility you will find I am not afraid to give my opinion. (Laughter.) China has a great development in front of her, and the Chinese Government has done a great deal lately to promote progress and development. We are all hoping for that, and wish the Chinese Government to go on, but I am afraid with reference to foreigners we move in a circulus vitiosus. The Chinese think we should not be allowed to settle where we like or join in any special industry, such as the mining industry, because we are not subject to their Courts. Foreigners are not willing to submit to Chinese Courts at present, before changes have taken place in the judicial system. The great success of western nations has only been possible because they have followed the most liberal principles and doctrines. Therefore I am of opinion that to this end they should begin to grant to everyone, foreigners as well as Chinese, the most liberal principles, and then the rest will follow. (Applause.) It remains only for me to ask you to join with me in drinking prosperity to Shanghai and its Council.

The proceedings terminated at 1.30 a.m.

THE MURDERS AT LIEN-CHAU.

"N. C. D. NEWS" COMMENTS.

Writing editorially on the missionary murders at Lien-chau, the *N. C. D. News*, of the 6th inst., thus expresses its opinions on this very sad affair:—

The hideous massacre of missionaries in Kwangtung, a province notorious for turbulence and for clan-fights, reminds us that the thin veneer of Western civilisation which has been introduced into the country by the numerous students who have returned from abroad, or received a superficial education in Western schools and colleges in China, has made little or no impression on the underlying savagery of the people. It was remarked not long ago by a missionary who had lived and carried on his work for many years in that province, that, lawless as the people of Kwangtung are, outrages on missionaries in the past have been by no means as frequent as in other provinces, where the authority of the Central Government is more effective. The missionaries at Lien-chau may have been imprudent in interfering with the religious observances of the people, but even as to this we cannot fairly form an opinion until we receive a detailed account; but even if they were hasty in their action, nothing can excuse the brutality of the Chinese, the burning of the mission premises, including the hospital which was carried on for the benefit of the Chinese themselves, and the murder of four ladies and one man, who had come to Lien-chau to do good to the people who repaid them so terribly.

The immediate future of China is a source of very great anxiety. Many years ago Sir Robert Hart remarked: "You complain that China does not move; but when she does move she will move so fast and so irresistibly that you will wish she had remained quiescent." The success of Japan has made young China, with its Western varnish, believe that what Japan has done in fifty years, China can do in ten years or less, and that it is fully competent to lead China in the path of progress; and a remarkable sign of the time is the deference that many of the high officials show to the opinions of the blatant and irresponsible leaders of the noisiest section of Young China. *Corruptio optimi pessima*; knowledge wrongly used is worse than ignorance. We have welcomed the the spread of Western knowledge among the rising generation in China, but it requires control, and a smattering of knowledge ill-applied is a danger both to the individual and to the State. It is to this that we owe the boycott; we pointed out some time ago that if the Central Government did not take prompt measures to suppress the boycott, there was great danger that the movement would become anti-dynastic and anti-foreign; and it will probably be found that the boycott agitation, which is stronger in Kwang-tung than in any other province, is partly responsible for the massacre of Americans in Lienchau. If so, the outrage is especially cruel, for the American missionaries in China have been foremost in the endeavour to awaken the American Government and people to a sense of the harsh treatment which immigrants sometimes received in the past in American ports.

Young China in its belief that it can in a year or two convert its country into a second Japan omits to consider one very important factor. Japan has had throughout a strong and enlightened Government which has led and controlled the progress of the nation; China has a very weak and ignorant Government which can neither lead nor control the nation. Decree after decree has been issued enjoining the most friendly treatment of missionaries in the interior; and the Lienchau massacre is only the last of a long series of anti-foreign outrages, which could not take place if the deeds of the Central Government were as good as its words. The old gunboat policy by whose rough and ready methods order was at any rate preserved has been discredited and abandoned. The prevention of outrages is now left entirely to the Central Government; but the Powers will have to revert to the old policy if the action of the Government at Peking does not justify its abandonment. The rise of Japan, and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which undoubtedly has the tacit support of the United States, has practically guaranteed China against outside interference; but an understood condition of that guarantee must be that China shall faithfully observe the existing treaties with Foreign Powers and make all her people observe them. Unfortunately, the first result of the security that China has obtained, has been a recrudescence of anti-foreign feeling and obstruction at Peking which is being imitated at the treaty ports. Peking seems to think that, with the protection given it by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and the forty thousand or possibly sixty thousand foreign-drilled troops under H.E. Yuan Shih-kai, it can defy the outside world. Obstruction is rife; not only are all new concessions being refused, badly as China needs the introduction of foreign science and capital, but endeavours are being made to cancel concessions already signed, sealed, and delivered. The spirit that is baffling the Diplomatic Body at Peking is gradually permeating the provinces and manifesting itself in the boycott and in such anti-foreign outbreaks as that at Lienchau. In the north the weighty hand of the Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai keeps the peace, and the spirit of boycotting and rioting has to lie low; and it is for the foreign Powers to insist that there shall be the same freedom for, and good behaviour towards, foreigners in the South; and if Peking pleads inability the Powers must resume the gunboat policy, which may be rough, but is effective. The establishment of missionary stations in the interior is in accordance with the treaties and with many imperial decrees, and over and over again the officials in all parts of the empire have recognised the good so freely done by missionary hospitals. The perpetrators of the massacre at Lienchau must be severely punished, and the missionary buildings reinstated at the expense of the officials who are culpable; and if the Central Government cannot secure protection for foreigners and property in Kwangtung, the foreign Powers must themselves undertake the task.

To-day's Advertisements.

KONGMOON DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 1.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LIGHTS IN THE WANGMOON APPROACH TO THE WEST RIVER.

NOTICE is hereby given of the establishment on the 7th instant of the following Lights at the Wangmoon entrance to the West River:—

Wangmoon Entrance Light.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric group occulting, of the sixth order, showing a fixed WHITE Light varied by Four Eclipses every 30 seconds, thus:—

Light.....16 Seconds.
Eclipse.....2 „
Light.....2 „
Eclipse.....2 „
Light.....2 „
Eclipse.....2 „
Light.....2 „
Eclipse.....2 „ and so on.

The light, which is hoisted on a mast surmounting an iron screw pile structure painted black having a white wooden hut above it, is elevated 40 feet above High Water, and should be visible in clear weather at a distance of 10 nautical miles.

Approximate position of light:—
Lat. 22° 35′ 20″ N.
Long. 113° 37′ 10″ E.
on western edge of the Swashway.

Wangmoon Beacon.

Notice is hereby given that a Pole surmounted by a black spherical shape, from which a fixed WHITE Light visible in clear weather at a distance of 1 mile is exhibited, marks the southern edge of the bank abreast of Cone Island.

Approximate position of light:—
Lat. 22° 31′ 50″ N.
Long. 113° 34′ 00″ E.

R. BRAUN,
Harbour Master.

Approved:
F. W. MAZE,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Customs House,
Kongmoon, 9th November, 1905. [1105

COMMERCIAL.

INDO-CHINAS.

Commenting on Indo-China and Langkat shares in their report of 2nd inst., Messrs. Sullivan & Co., of Shanghai, say:—

Indo-Chinas were purchased for last month's clean up at Tls. 68 to Tls. 67; there are buyers. For December Tls. 69 and 69½ are reported. The tone at the close is steady with an under current of strength which develops into firmness immediately shares are wanted.

LANGKATS.

Langkats have displayed their usual friskiness and erratic quotations have been in vogue For cash, Tls. 232½, 230, Tls. 232½ were done last month, and yesterday lates were pushed up to Tls. 247½ but fell immediately to Tls. 245. For last month's clearance sales are published Tls. 232½, 210, Tls. 232½. Yesterday rates improved for cash and Tls. 240, 247½ are noted. November sales are quoted at Tls. 235 and jumped yesterday to Tls. 250 only to fall to Tls. 245. For December, transactions are published at Tls. 250, 250, 255, Tls. 252½, 250, 245, 240, 242½, and to-day Tls. 245. Shares are wanted. March shares have been booked at Tls. 260. It is reported that arrangements have been made with the Burmese Oil Company to stop shipments to Singapore and the Far East and rates are expected to advance in consequence.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 2 0
Do. demand 2 0 5/16
Do. 4 months' sight 2 0
France—Bank T.T. 2 5
America—Bank T.T. 49
Germany—Bank T.T. 20
India T.T. 15
Do. demand 15½
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 71
Singapore T.T. ..... ⅞ prem.
Japan—Bank T.T. 99
Java—Bank T.T. 12

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C. 2 0
6 months' sight L/C. 2 0
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York .. 49
4 months' sight do. „ 50
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 2/1
4 months' sight France 2.58
6 months' sight „ 60
4 months' sight Germany 2.12
Bar Silver 29
Bank of England rate ..... 4 %
Sovereign 9.89

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

		Per picul
Malwa New	@	1,060/1,090
„ Old	@	1,110/1,140
„ Older	@	1,160/1,180
		Per chest
Patna New	@	970
„ Old	@	970
Persian New	@	950
„ Old	@	950
Persian (Paper)	@	—

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MONTROSE K. NEWMAN has as from the date hereof no connection whatsoever with the business of the SHANGHAI LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1905, Hongkong.

THE SHANGHAI LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1905. [1109

THE HONGKONG FROZEN FOOD SUPPLY.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CUSTOMERS are requested to note the following REDUCTION IN PRICES:—

AUSTRALIAN SMOKED MULLET ..... $0.50 per lb.
AUSTRALIAN SMOKED SCHNAPPER ..... 0.50 „ „
AUSTRALIAN OYSTERS 24 doz. Bottles ..... 1.00 „ bot.
AUSTRALIAN OYSTERS 5 doz. Bottles ..... 1.00 „ „

Hongkong, 11th November, 1905. [19

ZORILLA MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

16 STAR PERFORMERS.

Presenting
FIDDLE DEE DEE,
IN 3 ACTS.

In the Cast appear the following Artists:—

MAUDE BEATTY, formerly of Drury Lane Theatre, London.

LANG, SHAW, RAWLEY, known as THE GOTHAMS, formerly of the Oxford, London.

BERT BRADLEY, Leading Tenor, formerly with John Sheridan.

FOL BARNES, Soprano, formerly with John Sheridan.

MAIE WILLIAMS, a young and charming soubrette from the principle Theatres of Australia.

COLEMAN GIRLS, a Dashing Double Serios.

CHARLES WEATHERLY, Light Tenor and Musical Marvel.

WILLIE GREEN, of Chicago, Baritone and Female Impersonator.

ANNIE CHRYSTAL, Serio Comic.

Tickets on sale at Robinson's Piano Store.

No increase in Price.

LOUIS M. LEVY,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1905. [1106

AL FRESCO FETE,

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, to be held in the Compound of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, TO-MORROW NIGHT, the 12th November, 1905, from 9 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Admission Ticket $1

Which is entitled to a Souvenir on its presentation at the Souvenir Pavilion, on the evening of the Fête only.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. Graça & Co.'s Hongkong Hotel Stall, at Messrs. Campbell and Moore's Store, and at the Gate on the night of the Fête.

The various stalls will be open for public inspection from 3 to 8 P.M. on the 12th instant.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1905. [1075

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on THURSDAY, the 16th November, 1905, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF ENAMELLED WARE GOODS.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1905. [1107

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ATHOLL," FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th instant will be *subject to rent.*

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th instant at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1905. [1110

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following vessel during her stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

CELTIC CHIEF, British ship, Captain John Jones.—Standard Oil Co.

Intimations.

THE ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY, LD.

60 NEW PIANOS arrived for our NEW STORE,

BY

Bechstein,
Steinway,
Winkelmann,
Krauss,
Hnake,

AND OTHER FAMOUS AND WELL-TRIED MAKERS, ALSO

BABY GRANDS,

AT PRICES OF COTTAGES, OCCUPYING SAME SPACE AND WITH ALL THE FINE TONE AND APPEARANCE OF A FULL GRAND.

PRESENT STOCK OF VERY FINE PIANOS, ALL GUARANTEED,

REDUCED $100 TO $200 TO END MONTH.

BEST MAKES ONLY.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1905. [521

Trade Mark

TELEPHONE No. 135.

"CLUB" SCOTCH WHISKY.

Beware of Imitations of this well-known and popular BRAND.

ASK FOR CLUB WHISKY and see that you get it.

$14.00 per dozen.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET AT THE PRICE.

H. PRICE & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1905. [171

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARD.

From	Steamers	Due
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HYSON"	14th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PRIAM"	26th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	29th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	5th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HUICHOW"	5th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	12th "

S.S. "Hyson" left Singapore at daylight on the 9th inst., and is due here on the 14th.

HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers	To sail
*GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"CALCHAS"	20th November.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	21st "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	5th December.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"HECTOR"	19th "
*GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"GLAUCUS"	20th "

* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.
OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

For	Steamers	To sail
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, *via* NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"OANFA"	1st December.
	"TELEMACHUS"	1st January.

WESTWARD.

From	Steamers	Due
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"JASON"	30th November.
	"TYDEUS"	22nd December.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1905. [1

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING" †	13th November.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"WUHU" †	13th "
MANILA	"KAIFONG" *	14th "
SWATOW, TSINGTAO, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KANSU"	17th "
SHANGHAI	"FOOCHOW" †	17th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE,	"TSINAN" * ‡	29th "

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.
* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.
‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1905. [6

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—**Surgeon and Stewardess carried.**—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 18th Nov., at Noon.
RUBI	2540	A. H. Notley	"	SATURDAY, 25th Nov., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1905. [5

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship	About
"INDRANI"	FRIDAY, 15th December.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1905. [1

BOO CHEONG,
STATIONER AND PAPER MERCHANT,
No. 20, Pottinger Street.

HAS always on hand all varieties of Stationery, Printing and Note Papers, Copying Presses, also Automatic Cyclostyle and Ellams Duplicator.
Hongkong, 25rd February, 1905. [64

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and they are warned against paying more than TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI."
Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on Week Days, at 8 A.M. and on Sundays at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M., if tide permits.

FARES:—Week Days, 1st Class, including Cabin and servant, Single $3; Return Ticket, $5; 2nd Class, $1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.

Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the following rates:—1st and 2nd Class, Single Ticket, $1; Return, $2; 3rd Class, Single, 30 cents, Return, 50 cents; Steerage, 10 cents.

Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner can be supplied either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for returning passengers only, at an extra charge of $1.

On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a Private Cabin which has accommodation for two or more passengers, will be charged $3 extra.

First Class Passengers, who do not care to return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed to do so the following day (Monday) on production of the Return Half Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.

The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

MING ON & Co.,
2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1905. [14

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

	Tons	Captain
"KWONG CHOW"	1,309	T. R. MEAD.
"KWONG TUNG"	1,238	H. W. WALKER.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30 o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey ...$4
Meals ...$1 each.

The Company's Wharf is a short distance West of the Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905. [17

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TONKIN,"

Captain Charbonnel, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about MONDAY, the 13th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1905. [7

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"SITHONIA,"

Captain Brehmer, will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 P.M.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1905. [1100

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
REGULAR SERVICE.

HONGKONG—VLADIVOSTOCK,
(CALLING AT NAGASAKI)
Next Sailing

THE Steamship

"ITHAKA,"

Captain Eckhorn, about middle of November.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905. [1076

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Steamship	About
"WRAY CASTLE"	12th November.
"GHAZEE"	to follow.
"LOTHIAN"	to follow.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1905

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	*NAMSANG* *	TUESDAY, 14th Nov., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	*KWONGSANG* †	FRIDAY, 17th Nov., 3 P.M.
MANILA	*LOONGSANG* *	FRIDAY, 17th Nov., 4 P.M.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtsze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1905. [460

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,
FOR
PORTLAND, OREGON,
OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH
THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Ernst	November 29th, 1905.
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagemann	December 22nd, "
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	January 7th, 1906.
"ARABIA"	4,483	Metzenthin	January 31st, "

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern Canadian and United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Acting General Agent.

[2

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BENALDER,"

Captain McIntosh, will be despatched as above, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant. To be followed by S.S. "BENMOHR," a fortnight later.

For Freight, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1905. [1079

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at Manila, Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN,"

Captain Powell, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1905. [1080

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,
(*Florio and Rubattino United Companies.*)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA).

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA,"

Captain Cogliolo, will be despatched as above, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

At BOMBAY, the Steamer is discharging in VICTORIA DOCK.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1905. [1090

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"PALERMO,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed *at their risk* in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., *ex* S.S. *Saratsia.*

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 2 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1905. [2

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, 14th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 20th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1905. [-

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, PENANG AND SINGAPORE

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"RUGIA,"

Captain von Hoff, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th instant at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1905. [1094

PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ARABIA,"
FROM PORTLAND (OR.), YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

S. SILVERSTONE,
Acting General Agent.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1905. [12

Hotels.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.
MODERATE PRICES.
ELECTRIC FANS
TO ORDER IN
EVERY ROOM.
EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1904. [17

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
MACAO.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL situated in the Centre of Praya Grande with splendid view of the Harbour.

LARGE AND LOFTY ROOMS, Elegantly Furnished.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.
WINES AND SPIRITS of the best quality.
BILLIARD TABLE, the best in the Far East.
EVERY COMFORT FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

For Terms, &c., apply to—

THE MANAGER.

Macao, 16th October, 1905. [80

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, IOCHOW HOUSE ROAD,
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS.—*Telegraph*, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China.

Also widely circulated in Japan, Cochin China, Ceylon, India and the Far East generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition published for despatch by the homeward mail. The daily is recommended as more generally suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate reports of local occurrences, and of matters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* is the best medium for advertising in China. It circulates largely among all classes of the community, is the largest daily newspaper, and has a wider circulation than any journal in the Far East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting advertisements is similar to this, unless we are instructed to display the advertisement, when any effective style of type will be adopted. This standard runs exactly eight lines to the inch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages $2 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach the *Hongkong Telegraph* Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements will be repeated and charged for until countermanded.

JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMMES,
PAMPHLETS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
EXPRESS,

All job printing is done under European supervision, well turned out, free from errors, and remarkably cheap.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
OFFICE,

Estimates given for all classes of work on application to

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.
1, Ice House Road,
Hongkong.

CONSUMPTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

AN INTERVIEW WITH SIR W. BROADBENT.

BY CHARLES DAWBARN.

[Continued from page

cause the people are allowed to stay in their own homes. The numbers are actually advancing there. Had I taken part in the discussion I should have maintained the theory that consumption ought to be absolutely unknown in the upper classes, who have good food and do not suffer from bad hygienic conditions. They get it from below.

"In Germany special facilities exist for the carrying out of a national system of insurance against sickness. Every workman carries papers about with him giving full details of his civil status. The intimate knowledge thus obtained is of great assistance in matters of this kind.

"The most important step that could be taken at the present moment would be for the Asylums Board of London to constitute itself the tuberculosis authority. That would mean the taking of bad cases out of their homes and also lead little by little to the establishment of sanatoria. Advanced cases could be segregated at the time they do most harm. It is in the last stages, when there is expectoration, that the greatest danger of infection occurs. Millions of bacilli are contained in the expectoration, which dries upon the clothes and upon the bedding of the patient. In the form of dust it becomes a terrible instrument of infection. I have known several instances of workmen's families who have gone into rooms in a tenement house where a consumptive patient has died. One after another someone in the family has been infected by the bacilli left behind by the patient who has died there. That is a state of things that ought to be rendered impossible."

Sir William greatly praised the ideas of Dr. Newsholme, of Brighton, who made a communication on the subject of workhouse sanatoria in Wednesday's discussion at the Congress. His idea is at once novel, economical, and likely to be effective. His argument is that you cannot keep a workman long enough in a workhouse infirmary to get him perfectly well. If he returns to the same conditions he will probably become as bad as before. What he advocates is taking the patient in for a month, and making use of that month to educate him in preventive measures, so that they shall be applied when he returns home. Six months afterwards he again enters the institution for another month.

I asked Sir William his opinion on the value of serums as a cure for consumption. It may be interesting, before giving his reply, to explain the difference between a serum and a vaccine. The terms are beginning to be interchangeable, but there is really a great difference between the two. A serum is obtained from the blood of an animal rendered immune from tuberculosis. That serum contains substance which, injected into the human system, may render the patient himself immune from tuberculosis. Vaccines are totally distinct. They are obtained from cultures of the tubercular bacilli, which are killed by heat, ground up, and then dissolved in glycerine. They are then employed both for protection from and cure of the actual tubercle. Some benefit has been obtained in cases of the external tubercle, but it is not so well administered in respect of lung disease. "There is no doubt a great future in this line of treatment," said Sir William, "but it remains to be seen which of the two methods is the more effective. It is perfectly astonishing what delicate chemical processes are required to obtain the true qualities of the constituents. The serum treatment is certainly most efficacious in diphtheria. The anti-diphtheric serum cuts short an attack, absolutely. There is hope that something of the kind may be found for the tubercle."

Important discussions have taken place at the Congress on the subject of the intercommunicability of human and bovine tuberculosis. An "ordre du jour" established the principle that the bovine tubercle could be communicated to man, and vice versâ, thus upsetting the theory of Koch, the great authority, in his celebrated discourse at the English Congress. The publication of Koch's opinion has led to increased researches, and an English Royal Commission, which has not yet reported, has investigated this very subject of mutual contamination.

"From the point of view of public health, this decision is very important, is it not?" I inquired of the great English doctor.

"Undoubtedly," said Sir William. "Bovine tubercle is responsible for tubercular meningitis, peritonitis, diseases of the glands, and diseases of the bones. Probably our children get these maladies from the cow—certainly some of them. Of course, the precaution to be taken in the household is the boiling of milk, and in the dairies the health of the cows must be looked to. It is astonishing how much tuberculosis there is in country cows. In London, of course, and other large cities, the cows are under inspection. The moment they get disease they have to be killed; but in the country no such precaution exists. The moral is obvious."

Finally, Sir William spoke of the sanatorium at Montigny which the President of the French Republic has just opened. That sanatorium embodies a new principle, or, at least, it is the first practical application of it. The patients are not only segregated in comfortable villas, but their families are supported during their period of enforced abstention from work, and the women are instructed in the science of hygienic cooking. Sir William expressed great interest in the experiment, now being put into practice for the first time. "It has hitherto seemed quite hopeless," he said, "considering the large demand that has been made upon the public. The same sort of institution exists in America in the Adirondacks, but that is for the rich and not for the poorer class."—*P. M. G.*

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Tean, Br. s.s., 1,346, W. B. Brown, 10th Nov.,—Manila 7th Nov., Gen.—B. & S.

Manica, Br. s.s., 2,619, R. Leslie, 10th Nov.,—London via Singapore 3rd Nov., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Rose, Br. bq., 821, Wright, 10th Nov.,—West Australia 4th Aug., Sandal Wood.—S. & Co.

haohsing, Br. s.s., 1,307, Northcombe, 10th Nov.,—Canton 10th Nov., Gen.—B. & S.

Wuhu, Br. s.s., 1,328, E. Richards, 10th Nov.,—Canton 10th Nov., Gen.—B. & S.

rand, Nor. s.s., 1,519, H. Folkestad, 10th Nov.,—Chinkiang 5th Nov., Gen.—S., W. & Co.

Oita, Nor. s.s., 2,088, H. Linchansen, 10th Nov.,—Probolinggo 28th Oct., Sugar.—S., W. & Co.

amsen, Ger. s.s., 1,635, F. Richwaldt, 10th Nov.,—Bangkok 3rd Nov., Gen.—B. & S.

Meefoo, Ch. s.s., 1,151, R. Stephen, 11th Nov.,—Shanghai 8th Nov., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

agmar, Ger. s.s., 963, C. Wolff, 11th Nov.,—Bangkok 31st Oct., Rice and Gen.—B. & S.

aifong, Br. s.s. 982, Finlayson, 11th Nov.,—Iloilo 7th Nov., Sugar.—B. & S.

Kwanglee, Ch. s.s., 1,468, R. Lincoln, 11th Nov.,—Canton 10th Nov., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Korea, Am. s.s., 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 11th Nov.,—San Francisco 12th Oct., and Shanghai 9th Nov., Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 743, A. Suzzoni 11th Nov.,—Haiphong and Hoihow 10th Nov., Gen.—A. R. M.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Charterhouse, for Amoy.
Daigi Maru, for Swatow.
Lucia Vittoria, for Swatow.
Hopsang, for Kobe.
Machaon, for Singapore.
Brand, for Canton.
Hoichsong, for Kwong-chow-wan.
Mefoo, for Canton.
Foosihing, for Singapore.
Germania, for Chinkiang.
Haiching, for Swatow.
Rajah, for Bangkok.
Shahjehan, for Swatow.

Departures.

Nov. 10.

Rio Sizzores, Portuguese gunboat, for Macao.

Nov. 11.

Waihora, for Amoy.
Hailan, for Hoihow.
Carl Diederichsen, for Haiphong.
Eastern, for Shanghai.
Senegambia, for Singapore.
Hue, for Kwong-chow-wan.
Hopsang, for Kobe.
Charterhouse, for Amoy.
Germania, for Chinkiang.
Foshing, for Singapore.
Manica, for Japan.

Passengers arrived.

Per *Meefoo*, from Shanghai—Mr. Clemens.

Per *Kaifong*, from Iloilo—Mrs. Valentine and child.

Per *Tean*, for Manila—Misses E. R. Collins, L. J. Collins, Mr. and Mrs Comstock, General and Mrs. Carter, Messrs. F. P. Gallwey, D. Eamshaw, E. J. Totten, H. W. Andrews, C. M. Sparrow, R. J. Monohan, F. J. Harrs, F. Rede Velazquez, F. C. Tileto, Gerarda Matulina, F. A. Hillgraw, J. Yamakawa, 66 Chinese, and 10 Japanese.

Shipping Report.

Str. *Manica* from London:—Experienced very heavy NE. monsoon.

Str. *Tean* from Manila:—Strong monsoon and very high broken sea.

Str. *Dagmar* from Bangkok:—Strong NW. monsoon, with heavy squalls.

Str. *Kaifong* from Iloilo:—Strong NE. winds, moderate sea, fine clear weather.

Str. *Meefoo* from Shanghai:—Strong NE'ly breeze, clear and cloudy weather.

Vessels in Port.

STEAMERS.

Ataka, Br. s.s., 2,393, J. Leary, 9th Nov.,—New York 6th Sept., Case Oil.—S. O. Co.

Clavering, Br. s.s., 2,154, D. Barton, 6th Sept.,—Santa Cruz 31st Aug., Ballast.—C. C. S. S. Co.

Daigi Maru, Jp. s.s., 84, S. Tagami, 10th Nov.,—Swatow 9th Nov., Gen.—O. S. K.

Dr. Hans Jurg Kiær, Nor. s.s., 691, H. E. Larsen, 15th Oct.,—Canton 14th Oct., Gen.—S., T. & Co.

Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,032, E. Beetham, R.N.R., 25th Oct.,—Vancouver, (B.C.) 2nd Oct., and Shanghai 22nd, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Haiching, Br s.s., 1,267, A. E. Hodgins, 10th Nov.,—Swatow 9th Nov., Gen.—D., L. & Co.

Hedwig Menzell, Ger s.s., 980, C. Schönberg, 6th Nov.,—Sourabaya 23rd Oct., and Singapore 28th, Sugar.—F. A. T. Co.

Helm, Nor. s.s., 751, Alb Eriksen, 9th Nov.,—Bangkok 30th Oct., Rice.—Yuen Fat Hong.

Ischia, Ital. s.s., 2,784, C. Andrea, 4th Nov.,—Bombay 17th Oct., and Singapore 29th, Gen.—C. & Co.

Katie Park, Br. s.s., 3,07, W. H. Copp, 9th Nov.,—Chingwanto via Chefoo 5th Nov., Gen.—G., L. & Co.

Nam Sang, Br. s.s., 2,591, Geo. Payne, 6th Nov.,—Calcutta 21st Oct., via Penang and Singapore 31st, Gen.—J., M. & Co.

Staatssekretär Kraetke, Ger. s.s., 2,009, A. Wagner, 8th Nov.,—Hamburg and Singapore 31st Oct., Gen.—H. A. L.

Tholma, Nor. s.s., 1,896, I. Jager, 1st Nov.,—Moji 26th Oct., Coals.—M. B. K.

Tsinno, Ger. s.s., 1,839, A. Kirst, 16th Oct.,—Saigon 11th Oct., Gen.—J. & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Celtic Chief, Br. ship, 1,709, Jones, 9th Nov.,—Philadelphia, 10th June, Kerosine.—S. O. Co.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	*From.*	*Agents*	*Due*
Tonkin	Saigon	M. M.	Nov. 13
Ancar	Singapore	D. S. & Co	Nov. 13
Glenfarg	Singapore	McG. & G.	Nov. 13
Silhonia	Singapore	H. A. L.	Nov. 13
Zambesi	Bombay	N. Y. K.	Nov. 13
Palma	Singapore	P. & O. Co	Nov. 14
Tartar	Japan	C. P. R. Co	Nov. 14
Hyson	Singapore	B. & S.	Nov. 14
Benlomond	Singapore	G., L. & Co	Nov. 15
Tjimahi	Macassar	J. C. J. L.	Nov. 18
Willehad	Brisbane	M. & Co.	Nov. 19
Kutsang	Calcutta	J., M. & Co	Nov. 21
Emp. of Japan	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Nov. 22
Coptic	Japan	O. & O. Co	Nov. 22
Changsha	Sydney	B. & S.	Dec. 5

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.

Namsang	"	Kowloon Dock.
Taimo	"	"
Hohnstein	"	"
Kwantin	"	"
Tean	"	"
Hedwig Menzell	"	"
Taiwan	"	"

SHANGHAI.

8th inst.

Lena	International,	Oct.	31.
S.M.S. Tiger	Old,	"	30.
Bodry, Tbd	Tunkadoo,	"	25.
U.S.S. Elcano	New,	Nov.	5.
Wingsang	New,	"	5.

Ships Passed The Canal.

Outward—10th October—*Cardium, Norge.* 14th October—*Glenfalloch, Nippon, Glenfarg, Rickmers, Helene Shimosa, Dapfing.* 17th October—*Palma, Silhonia.* 20th October—*Hyson, St. Hubert, Tonkin, Ohio.* 24th October—*Claverhill, Austria, Marpessa.* 28th October—*Formosa, Priam.* 31st October—*Indrapura, Asama, Prinz Heinrich, Pelham, Ulysses, Silvia.* 7th November—*Oceana, Orestes.*

Homeward—16th October—*Numpa, Sambia.* 17th October—*Benlomond.* 28th October—*Ceylon.* 31st October—*Scandia, Antenor.*

Arrivals at Home—10th October—*Rosario, Munchen.* 14th October—*Alesia, Konang Si.* 17th October—*St. Hugo.* 20th October—*Ernest Simons.* 24th October—*Preussen, Kennebec, Malacca.* 28th October—*Roon, Verona, Rhenania, Benlarig, Laos.* 31st October—*Spezia, Austria, Pak Ling, Candia.*

Post Office.

A Mail will close for:—

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Haiching*, 12th Nov., 9 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per *Ischia*, 13th Nov., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per *Heungshan*, 13th Nov., 1.15 P.M.

Shanghai—Per *Shaohsing*, 13th Nov., 3 P.M.

Ningpo and Shanghai—Per *Wuhu*, 13th Nov., 3 P.M.

Frederich, Wilhelmshafen, Herbertshohe, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne—Per *Prinz Sigismund*, 14th Nov., 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin—Per *Salazie*, 14th Nov., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per *Heungshan*, 14th Nov., 1.15 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per *Namsang*, 14th Nov., 2 P.M.

Manila—Per *Kaifong*, 14th Nov., 3 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per *Empress of India*, 15th Nov., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per *Heungshan*, 15th Nov., 1.15 P.M.

Macao—Per *Heungshan*, 16th Nov., 1.15 P.M.

Swatow, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per *Kansu*, 16th Nov., 3 P.M.

Macao—Per *Heungshan*, 17th Nov., 1.15 P.M.

Shanghai—Per *Kwongsang*, 17th Nov., 2 P.M.

Manila—Per *Loongsang*, 17th Nov., 3 P.M.

Shanghai—Per *Foochow*, 17th Nov, 3 P.M.

Manila—Per *Zafiro*, 18th Nov., 10 A.M.

Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.—Per *Hyades*, 18th Nov., 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin—Per *Arcadia*, 18th Nov., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per *Heungshan*, 18th Nov., 1.15 P.M.

Macao—Per *Heungshan*, 20th Nov., 1.15 P.M.

Macao—Per *Heungshan*, 21st Nov., 1.15 P.M.

Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin—Per *Sachsen*, 22nd Nov., 11 A.M.

Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.—Per *Tremont*, 24th Nov., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per *Heungshan*, 22nd Nov., 1.15 P.M.

Macao—Per *Heungshan*, 23rd Nov., 1.15 P.M.

Macao—Per *Heungshan*, 24th Nov., 1.15 P.M.

Manila—Per *Rubi*, 25th Nov., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per *Heungshan*, 25th Nov., 1.15 P.M.

Macao—Per *Heungshan*, 27th Nov., 1.15 P.M.

Macao—Per *Heungshan*, 28th Nov., 1.15 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per *Tartar*, 29th Nov., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per *Heungshan*, 29th Nov., 1.15 P.M.

Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per *Tsinan*, 29th Nov., 3 P.M.

Macao—Per *Heungshan*, 30th Nov., 1.30 P.M.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PARCEL MAILS, HOMEWARD.

Parcels for the United Kingdom via Gibraltar posted up to 5 p.m. on Friday, the 17th of November, are due in London on Christmas Morning.

With an additional fee of 60 cents parcels may be forwarded via Brindisi and if posted before 5 p.m. on the 17th November would accompany the letter mail due in London on the 18th December. Parcels intended for New Year's delivery should also be forwarded by the mail of the 17th November, as the parcel mail of the 1st of December is not due in London till the 8th of January via Gibraltar and the 2nd January via Brindisi.

The rates of postage on ordinary parcels are as follows:—

For a parcel not exceeding 3lbs. in weight 60 cts.
" " " 7lbs. " $1.20
" " " 11lbs. " $1.80

All parcels containing jewellery or any article of gold or silver *must* be insured, all insured parcels *must* be sealed. The seals must bear the impression of a device or private mark. Coins must not be used for sealing purposes.

☞ On and after 15th July, 1905, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong and the British Postal Agencies in China to Australia will be at the rate for 4 cents for each half ounce instead of 10 cents as at present.

The rate of postage on letters from Australia to Hongkong and the British Postal Agencies in China will be reduced from 2½d. to 2d. for each half ounce.

☞ Mails for Canton, Samshui, Wuchow and Macao will be closed on week days at 7.30 every morning. On Sundays the mail for Macao will be closed at 8 a.m., and that for Canton at 9 a.m.

Mails for Namtao, Sanbue, Kongmoon, Kumchuk, Samshui, Wuchow and Canton every evening at 5 p.m. On Sundays the mails will be closed at 9 a.m.

No mail will be closed for Canton on Saturday evening.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG.

Adams, B. J.
Adams, F. R.
Allen, Mrs. R.
Almond, R. W.
Anderson, Mrs. K.
Pardy, A. H.
Barwell, C. O.
Battiscombe, H. G.
Bell, R.N., Lieut. H. F.
Bennet, F.
Bingham, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. and child
Birbeck, R. J.
Bishop, L. C.
Bisney, S.
Bissell, W. S.
Blansch, Miss E. H.
Bonlard, Mr.
Bonner, E. A.
Borthwick, Mrs. R. W. and child
Brighton, Mr. and Mrs. G. L.
Broughall, L.
Brown, Capt. P. S.
Burnie, C. M. G.
Carter, W. L.
Chalmers, Dr.
Chatham, Hon. & Mrs. W.
Clark, M. O.
Clark, T.
Clarke, Mr. & Mrs. O.
Clarke, Mrs. T. W.
Clarke, T. W.
Clegg, R.N., Eng. Lt. and Mrs. H. J.
Cochrane, J. M.
Copp, Mrs. and Miss
Coulthart, J.
Crossley, J. W.
Cruickshank, A.
Cunningham, G.
Curry, Dr. and Mrs. E. G.
Davies, F. O.

Johannsen, Edm.
Kaplan, Mr. & Mrs. N.
Kelly, Mrs. M.
Kent, H. W.
Kerr, E.
Koenig, C.
Laing, A. H.
Langhorne, Miss and maid
Large, H. J. C.
Levy, Mr. and Mrs. S.
Lewis, A. R.
Lewis, C. W.
Lewis, L. S.
Lloyd, Mrs. and Miss C. R.
Loden, A. K. R.
MacArthur, D.
MacArthur, Mr. and Mrs.
Malson, M. & M.
Manpin, J. W.
Marriott, Dr. D.
McAran, T. P.
McConnell, Lt. F. C.
Meier, Mr. and Mrs. John
Miller, P. L.
Moon, Mr. & Mrs. E. M.
Moore, Dr. W. B. A.
Morrison, Mrs. & child
Moulder, Mr. and Mrs. A. E.
Nault, Mrs. M.
Newall, S. G.
Newington, A. G.
Nicholls, E. A.
Olliff, C.
Pan, F. M. Le
Parfitt, W.
Park, J. S.
Patey, Mrs. E. O.
Peake, W.
Pecker, R. L.
Pennefather, Capt. & Mrs. C. H.

Deacon, F. B.
Denson, H. C.
Doolittle, F. H.
Douglas, Capt. & Mrs. J.
Dowley, Mrs. W. A.
Dowley, W. A.
Downing, Mr. T. C.
Edwards, H. T.
Evan-Jones, Dr. and Mrs. E.
Farnam, Miss
Fletcher, H.
France, Mrs. R. L.
Frankel, C. W.
Greig, Mr. and Mrs. M. W.
Hall, Capt. T.
Haughwout, W. B.
Harnam, Miss
Hills, Mr. and Mrs. W. J.
Hollingsworth, Mr. & Mrs.
Holt, A. J.
Holt, B. G.
Howes, A. T.
Hunter, R.
Hurst, R.N., Engineer-Capt.
Iboleon, Mrs. I., 3 children and maid
Iboleon, I.
Innes, Capt. R.
Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W.

Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. T. L.
Pfordten, A. R.
Pigott, C.
Pitcher, Mrs. P. W.
Potts, Mr. and Mrs. F. L.
Powell, W. A.
Reguere, M.
Reed, Mrs. G. W.
Revell, Mrs. G.
Roach, Mrs. J. S. and child
Santos, I.
Scott, J. Gray
Scott, Mrs. J. G.
Shea, J. J.
Skott, O.
Small, Wm.
Stein, A. L.
Stephens, H.
Stevenson, Mrs.
Stevenson, R.N., Lieut.-Comdr. E.
Thomas, H. P.
Umbeen, Mrs. & Miss
Wakefield, Mrs. and Miss
Watkins, Miss E.
Watts, Miss M. J.
Westdall, S. H.
Whitlow, A. W.
Wright, Mr. & Mrs. T.
Young, J. A.

PEAK.

Aucott, E. F.
Beattie, A.
Beattie, M. P.
Broham, Mrs.
Brown, D. E.
Chichester, Maj. A. A.
Clothier, A. N.
Cocks, Mr. & Mrs. A. E.
Daniel, Mr.
Darling, Col.
Dymack, Lieut. A.
Gales, Capt.
Gastie, E.
Gosling, Lt.-Col.
Harker, B. Brotherton
Hassan, Mr. and Mrs.
Haynes, Col.
Haseland, F. A.
Howard, W. H.
Hudig, D.
Hughes, Mr.
Jacks, Mr.
Jeffries, H. U.
Joseph, Mr. and Mrs.
Kaye, Major and Mrs.

Kelsall, Major & Mrs.
Knight, Mr.
Lamperski, Mr. & Mrs.
Louder, Mr.
Martin, R.
Mitchell, R.
Moss, Mrs.
Moxon, Mr. and Mrs.
Muelle, E.
Ollis, F. B.
O'Neil, J. L. Hugh
Painter, Major & Mrs.
Parry, Major
Peeble, Mr.
Pollock, K.C., Mr.
Quennell, Capt.
Sawer, Capt. and Mrs.
Scheltema, Mr.
Sinclair, A.
Stokes, Mr.
Vandin, Gordon
Vereker, Capt. & Mrs.
White, Dr. M. J.
Wilkie, John
Woodward, Mr. & Mrs.

CRAIGIEBURN.

Barnett, H. J. O.
Dann, G. H.
Day, Miss
Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs.
Harvey, Capt. & Mrs.
Marchant, Capt. and Mrs. and children
Skeel, Mrs.

Smith, E. Grant
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Grant
Smith, Percy
Soppa, P.
Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Montague

OCCIDENTAL.

Bischoff, Otto
Bohmer, Dr. M. A. H.
Bumann, A.
Caspersen, S.
Chandler, F.
Dollinger, H.
Dommic, Mr. and Mrs.
Ehemann, F.
Fischer, E.
Fischer, Ch.
Grundelius, Capt. and Mrs. C. and child
Hales, G. L.
Harson, Miss
Keyt, Dr. H.
Krill, G.

Lowe, Mr. and Mrs.
Lowe, Miss Siesie
Majer, Capt. and Mrs. and infant
Munro, Miss A.
Neumark, D. M.
Owen, O. E.
Pillis, E.
Rafen, Chr.
Rohnstadt, F.
Rouff, M.
Schlosser, Julius
Schmidt, Dr. Adolf
Stottz, H.
Valkamp, F.
Vogel, Dr. Med.

KOWLOON.

Ainslie, Dr. D. H.
Charlton, R.N., Capt. and Mrs. E. and nurse

Hall, A. J.
MacGregor, J. W.
Oates, T.

TO-MORROW.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.
Queen's Road, West.
21st Sunday After Trinity.
Holy Communion 7.30 a.m.

Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Venite, Stanley; Te Deum, Jackson; Benedictus, Barnby; Hymns, 37, 584 and 579, Anthem, "The Earth is the Lord's."

Evening Prayer, 6.30 p.m., Cantate, Woodward; Deus, Havergal; Hymns, 35, 39, 39 and 586.

The Church launch *Dayspring* will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m., (Kowloon Police Pier, 10.30 and 6 p.m.): returning afterwards. The Answering Pennant is the Call flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, &c. provided.

Sunday school 10 to 10.45 a.m.

Roman Catholic Cathedral:—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m. Benediction, 5.30 p.m.

German Bethesda Chapel, West Point:—Morning Service, 11 a.m.

St. Francis' Church, Wanchai:—Mass *(Chin.)*, 6 a.m., *(Port.)*, 7.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road:—Morning Service *(English)*, 9 a.m.

St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point:—Mass. 8 a.m.

Union Church:—Services, 11 a.m., and 6 p.m.

Special services of thanks giving for the harvest will be held in St. Peter's Seamens Church West Point on Sunday next. The Ven: Archdeacan Banister will preach in the morning, the chaplain in the evening. The offertories will be given to the C.M.S. hospital Pakhoi and the Alice Memorial hospital Hongkong.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

November 10th, 1905, a.m.

		Bar.	Th.	Hu.	Wind.		Wr.
Vladivostock	7 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.m.	30.04	—	—	SW	4	—
Hakodate	"	30.17	—	—	NW	6	—
Tokio	"	30.18	—	—	NW	4	—
Kochi	"	30.19	—	—	SW	2	—
Nagasaki	"	30.23	—	—	NE	4	—
Kagoshima	"	30.19	—	—	NW	4	—
Oshima	"	30.12	—	—	SE	2	—
Naha	"	30.09	—	—	NE	4	—
Ishigakijima	"	30.09	—	—	NE	4	—
Taihoku	5 a.m.	30.13	—	—	E	4	—
Taichu	"	30.07	—	—	—	0	—
Tainan	"	30.05	—	—	N	2	—
Koshun	"	30.00	—	—	NE	8	—
Pescadores	"	30.04	—	—	NE	6	—
Weihaiwei	9 a.m.	30.30	48	—	—	3	ovr
Gutzlaff	"	30.26	61	82	ESE	3	bv
Sharp Peak	"	30.22	65	73	NNE	3	b
Amoy	6.30 a.	30.07	66	73	NNE	1	o
Swatow	9 a.m.	30.02	60	88	N	1	c
Canton	"	30.15	69	75	E	1	b
Hongkong	10 a.m.	30.17	71	53	E	4	b
Victoria Peak	"	—	—	—	ESE	4	—
Gap Rock	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	"	29.92	73	—	E	1	c
Haiphong	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.92	86	58	NE	0	c
Bacolod	9 a.m.	—	—	—	N	2	c
Iloilo	"	29.87	81	—	SW	1	o
Cebu	"	—	82	—	N	1	or
C. St. James	10 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—

November 11th, 1905, a.m.

		Bar.	Th.	Hu.	Wind.		Wr.
Vladivostock	7 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.m.	30.28	—	—	NW	6	—
Hakodate	"	30.36	—	—	N	2	—
Tokio	"	30.30	—	—	N	4	—
Kochi	"	30.27	—	—	NW	2	—
Nagasaki	"	30.27	—	—	E	4	—
Kagoshima	"	30.23	—	—	N	2	—
Oshima	"	30.16	—	—	S	2	—
Naha	"	30.13	—	—	N	2	—
Ishigakijima	"	30.13	—	—	NE	2	—
Taihoku	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	E	6	—
Taichu	"	30.05	—	—	—	0	—
Tainan	"	30.06	—	—	—	0	—
Koshun	"	30.07	—	—	NE	4	—
Pescadores	"	30.05	—	—	N	2	—
Weihaiwei	9 a.m.	30.23	56	—	SSE	4	c
Gutzlaff	"	30.28	62	83	SE	—	bv
Sharp Peak	"	30.22	66	79	NE	3	—
Amoy	6.30 a.	30.04	64	84	W	2	c
Swatow	9 a.m.	29.95	60	88	N	1	b
Canton	"	30.10	67	84	—	0	b
Hongkong	10 a.m.	30.10	70	70	E	4	o
Victoria Peak	"	—	—	—	E	5	—
Gap Rock	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	"	29.91	73	—	E	3	c
Haiphong	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	30.00	82	51	WNW	1	b
Bacolod	9 a.m.	—	—	—	N	3	c
Iloilo	"	29.91	80	—	NE	1	b
Cebu	"	—	83	—	N	3	—
C. St. James	10 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

NAME.	CLASS.	TONS.	GUNS.	I.H.P.	CAPTAIN.	LAST REPORTED AT
Alacrity	despatch-vessel	1,700	4	3,000	Commander Harbord	Kure
Andromeda	cruiser, 1st class	11,000	16	16,500	Captain R. Nelson Ommanney	Kure
Arun	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Lieut.-Commander R. H. Heaton	Kure
Astraea	cruiser, 2nd class	4,360	10	7,000	Captain Lionel G. Tufnell	Weihaiwei
Bonaventure	cruiser, 2nd class	4,360	10	7,000	Captain H. H. Torlesse	Shanghai
Cadmus	sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Commander H. du C. Luard	Yangtsze
[illegible]	water tank and tug	390	—	300	—	Hongkong
Clio	sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Commander H. D. Wilkin, D.S.O.	Yangtsze
Diadem*	cruiser, 1st class	11,000	16	16,500	Captain H. W. Savory	Kure
Dee	torpedo boat destroyer	560	6	7,000	Lieut.-Commander H. E. Sulivan	Kure
Erne	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Lieut.-Commander Bather	Kure
Ettrick	torpedo boat destroyer	560	6	7,000	Lieut.-Commander Lewin	Kure
Exe	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Commander A. F. Everett	Kure
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	306	6	5,700	Lieut.-Commander Stevenson	Hongkong
Flora	cruiser, 2nd class	4,360	10	7,000	Captain H. Grant-Dalton	Singapore
Handy	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander H. B. Cox	Hongkong
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander Richards	Hongkong
Hecla	special service torpedo-v.	6,400	—	2,400	Captain E. F. B. Charlton	Hongkong
Hogue	cruiser, 1st class	12,000	14	21,000	Captain Shortland	Kure
Itchen	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Lieut.-Commander C. Seymour	Kure
Janus	torpedo boat destroyer	280	6	3,900	Lieut.-Commander W. H. Darwall	Hongkong
Kinsha	river gunboat	85	4	1,200	Lieut.-Commander E. V. F. R. Dugmore	Yangtsze
Moorhen	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut.-Commander F. B. Noble	West River
Otter	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	6,300	Lieut.-Commander J. Kiddle	Kure
Rambler	surveying-vessel	835	6	650	Commander C. E. Monro	Surveying (Labuan)
Robin	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander Robert E. Vaughan	West River
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander H. T. Atlay	West River
Snipe	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander J. T. S. Lyne	Yangtsze
Taku	torpedo boat destroyer	250	6	6,500	In reserve	Hongkong
Sutlej	cruiser, 1st class	12,000	14	21,000	Captain W. L. Grant	Kure
Tamar	receiving ship	4,650	6	—	Commodore H. P. Williams	Hongkong
Teal	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut.-Commander E. Secretan	Yangtsze
Virago	torpedo boat destroyer	355	6	6,300	Lieut.-Commander Gregory	Hongkong
Waterwitch	surveying ship	620	4	450	Commander R. W. Glennie	Hongkong
Whiting	torpedo boat destroyer	360	6	5,900	Lieut.-Commander C. E. L. Thomas	Hongkong
Widgeon	river gunboat	195	2	800	Lieut.-Commander G. B. Spicer-Simson	Yangtsze
Woodcock	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut.-Commander G. J. Todd	Yangtsze
Woodlark	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut.-Commander Jno. F. Knox	Yangtsze

* Flag of Admiral Sir Gerard U. Noel, Commander-in-Chief.

FRENCH MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

NAME.	FLAG AND DESCRIPTION.	TONS.	GUNS.	H. P.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	LAST REPORTED AT
Achéron	armoured gunboat	1,796	10	1,700	Lieut. Ferret	Saigon
Argus	river gunboat	123	—	500	Lieut. Jeannel	Canton
Avalanche	river gunboat	140	5	150	—	Haiphong
Baïonnette	river gunboat	—	—	150	—	Saigon
Caronade	river gunboat	—	—	150	Lieut. Millet	Saigon
Casse-tête	river gunboat	140	5	150	—	Saigon
Comète	gunboat	525	4	438	Lieut. Merveilleux du Vignaux	Gulf of Siam
D'Assas	armoured cruiser	4,000	31	9,500	Captain Allaire	Baie d'Along
Décidée	gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lieutenant L'Eost	Haiphong
Descartes	cruiser	3,985	14	5,500	Commander Amet	Baie d'Along
Dupetit-Thouars	armoured cruiser	10,014	—	—	Captain Passérat de Silans	Saigon
Estoc	river gunboat	303	—	—	Lieut. Mère	Haiphong
Francisque	destroyer	303	7	6,300	Lieut. Cotoni	Haiphong
Fronde	destroyer	350	—	303	Lieut. Bihel	Haiphong
Guichen †	protected cruiser	—	—	—	Capt. Prat	Saigon
Gueydon	armoured cruiser	9,376	7	20,200	Capt. Ridoux	Saigon
Henri Rivière	river gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Portier	Haiphong
Jacquin	river gunboat	200	6	308	Lieut. Le Corollier	Haiphong
Javeline	destroyer	307	—	300	Commander Sagot-Duvauroux	Haiphong
Kersaint	cruiser	1,250	7	2,200	Commander Simon	Baie d'Along
Lynx	sub-marine	—	—	—	Armbruster	Saigon
Montcalm*	armoured cruiser	9,500	12	19,600	Capt. Martel	Hongay
Mousquet	destroyer	307	7	6,300	Lieut. Duchemin	Baie d'Along
Olry	river gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Grellier	Chungking
Peiho	gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Marchand	Tongkin
Pistolet	destroyer	307	7	6,300	—	Baie d'Along
Protée	sub-marine	—	—	—	Lieut. Glorieux	Saigon
Rapière	destroyer	—	—	—	Lieut. Vincent-Bridugnac	—
Redoutable	battleship, reserve	9,437	8	6,071	Flagship of Rear-Admiral de Marolles, Commanding the local defence of Indo-China	Saigon
Sabre	destroyer	—	—	—	Lieut. Lebail	Haiphong
Styx	armoured gunboat	1,796	10	1,700	Capt. Dupries	Saigon
Surprise	gunboat	629	2	900	Lieut. Roque	Baie d'Along
Takiang	river gunboat	—	—	—	—	Upper Yangtse
Takou	destroyer	250	6	—	Commander Tarquem	Saigon
Vauban	battleship, reserve	6,150	23	4,560	—	Hongay
Vigilante	river gunboat	123	7	600	Lieut. Brignon	Samshui

* Flagship of Vice-Admiral Richard, Commander-in-Chief.
† Flagship of Rear-Admiral de Fauque de Jonquières, Second-in-Command.

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG FROZEN FOOD SUPPLY.

THE DEPOT OPENS AT 6 A.M.

THE following are in Stock :—

PRIME AUSTRALIAN BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, PORK AND VEAL.
DAIRY FARM FED PORK.

Capons, Dairy Farm Fed (dressed)	$1.05 each.
Chickens do do	0.75 "
Chickens' Livers	0.04 "
Chickens' Gizzards	0.04 "
'Carno' Meat Extract, 2 oz.	0.70 per pot.
do do 4 oz.	1.25 "
Ducks, Local (dressed)	0.65 each
Ducks, Wild	0.75 "
Australian Smoked Mullet	0.50 per lb
do do Schnapper	0.50 "
Geese, Local (dressed)	1.50 each
Hares, Australian 1st Grade	1.40 "
Ham, Best York	0.70 per lb
Ham, Australian, "Pineapple" Brand" (2 cts. extra per lb for Ham if cut).	0.60 "
Kidneys, Australian Sheep	0.05 each
Lemons, Australian	48 cts. & 60 cts. per doz.
Oysters, American (large size, in tins)	2.50 per tin
Australian Oysters, 2½ doz. bottles	1.00 " bot.
" " 5 " "	1.90 per large bottle.
Partridges, Local	$0.75 each
Pigeons, Local	0.25 "
Pigeons, Wild (dressed)	0.20 "
Rabbits, Australian 1st Grade	0.65 "
Rice Birds	0.55 per doz.
Sausages, Australian Fritz	0.63 per lb
Sausages, Own Make (of Australian Meats)	0.25 "
Snipe, Local	0.25 each
Tongues, Australian Sheep	0.20 "
Turkeys, Choice Australian (plucked)	0.60 per lb

SPECIAL NOTE.

Orders required to be filled in the Early Morning should be sent in before 3.30 P.M. the previous day.

Orders for NOON should be sent in by 8.00 A.M. the same day.

Orders for 3.30 P.M. should be sent in by NOON the same day.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1905. [988

Mails.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "SALAZIE,"

Captain Eschenaüer, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 14th November, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line s.s. *Ville de la Ciotat* bound for Marseilles *via* Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows :—

S.S. *TOURANE*.....28th November.
S.S. *TONKIN*.....12th December.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [7

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.
BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
*Hyades**	3,753	Geo. Wright	18th Nov.
Tremont	9,606	T. W. Garlick	28th Nov.
*Lyra**	4,417	G. V. Williams	9th Dec.
*Pleiades**	3,753	F. G. Purington	29th Dec.
Shawmut	9,606	E. V. Roberts	——

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

For further Information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1905. [8

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES, &c., &c., &c.

FOR EASTMAN'S KODAKS, FILMS, AND ACCESSORIES.

Telephone 256.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1905 [24

Mail.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"ARCADIA,"

Captain A. G. Cubitt, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 18th November, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *China*, 7,712 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Mooltan*, due in London on the 30th December.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1905. 12

To Let.

TO LET.

NO. 4, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1905. [1062

TO LET.

NO. 15, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1905. [900

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [692

TO LET.

A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, formerly in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.

No. 1, RIPON TERRACE.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).

GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

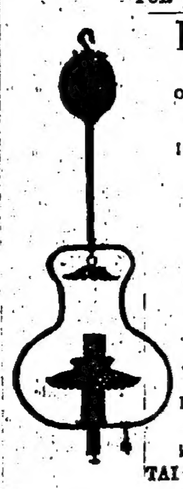
Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [69

For Sale.

FOR SALE.



INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, from the best makers.

INCANDESCENT MANTLES, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES, SHADES, &c., for GASOLINE AND GAS LAMPS at the most moderate prices.

Lamps fixed up for Buyers free of charge.

Naphtha of the best kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,
56, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1904. [54

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	AMOUNT AND RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	$125	£1,000,000; $8,500,000; $250,000	$1,702,728	£1 15/- @ exchange 1/10½=$18.66.67 for first half-year 1905	4½ %	$810 sellers; London £6½
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	$200,000	$41,768	$2 (London 3/6) for 1905		$38 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$1,600,000; $147,895	$211,540	$20 for 1904	6 %	$330 sellers
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	$83.33	$25	$950,000; $158,092; $362,566; $371,445	Nil.	$4½ for year ended 30.4.1904	5 %	$91 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£1000 0; Tls. 100,000; Tls. 50,000	Tls. 302,053	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1904	8 %	Tls. 90½ buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	$250	$100	$2,000,000; £40,000; $3,31,453; $1,043,930; $1,152,364	$2,339,112	$40 for 1904	5½ %	$360 buyers
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	$100	$60	$750,000; $5,000; $58,700	$486,284	$12 and $3 special dividend for 1903	8½ %	$172½ sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$20	$1,000,000; $218,093; $2,241	$329,047	$6 dividend & $1 bonus for 1903	8 %	$88 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$1,200,505	$360,372	$34 for 1903	10 %	$340 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	$25	$25	$5,000	$8,832	$1 for 1904	5½ %	$19 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	$50	$50	$261,638; $88,941	Nil.	$3½ for year ended 30.6.1905	11 %	$32 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld.	60,000	$15	$15	$250,000; $600,000; $145,376	$18,074	$1 for first half-year 1905	7½ %	$16½ sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	£120,000; £221,150; £3,999	£4,435	12/- @ 1/10½=$6.29.51 for 1904	6½ %	$94½ buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 43,762	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	7½ %	Tls. 57 sales
Do. (Preference)	100,000					Interim of Tls. 1½ for 1905	8 %	Tls. 47 sales
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£400,000; £4,116	£58,852	Interim of 2/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	4 %	25/-
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000; 10,000	$10; $10	$10; $5	$65,000; $24,257	$929	$1.80; $0.90 for year ending 30.4.1905	3½ %; 3½ %	$32; $25
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	100	$100	$400,000; $21,075; $130,153	$21,231	$10 for 1904	7 %	$147½ buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	Tls. 98,000; Tls 195,479; Tls. 28,000; Tls. 81,200	Tls. 4,333	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	13 %	Tls. 31 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$100	$450,000; $150,000	$42,812	Interim of $10 for 1905	10½ %	$218 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	$100	$100	none	Dr. $85,987	$3 for 1897	...	$14½ sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 2½ for year ending 30.9.04	...	Tls. 68 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld.	1,000,000	£11	£1	£40,000; £12,289	£7,820	Final of 1/- (No. 5)	...	Tls. 9.50 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G $10	G. $10	none	G $672,093	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5)	...	G. $18
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000; 50,000	£1; £1	18/10; £1	£4,873	Dr. £8,745	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	...	$3½ buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fatnham, (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 34,924	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5	9 %	Tls. 142 buyers
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	6,000; 12,000	$25	$25	$70,000	$8,577	$3.75 for 1904 on old capital; First year	...; ...	$27 sellers; $25 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	40,000	$50	$50	$250,000; $58,473; $10,000; $300,000	$29,422	Interim of $2½ for 1905	4½ %	$109 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ld.	60,000	$50	$50	$41,500	$501,332	$6 for first half-year 1904	7½ %	$180 sellers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	$65	$65	$55,500	Dr. 10,260	$1½ for 1903	7 %	$17
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	37,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,210; Tls. 59,880	Tls. 10,711	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	6 %	Tls. 200 sales
Yangtsze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 17,500	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 18 for 1904	9½ %	Tls. 190 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	$25	$25	$14,516	$9,028	$2½ for year ended 30.6.1905	9 %	$28 buyers
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	Tls. 34,000; Tls. 8,000	Tls. 806	Interim of Tls. 5 for year 1905/6	8 %	Tls. 125 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	$15	$12	$20,000	$1,502	Final of 60 cents making $1.80 for 1904	12 %	$15
Do. (Founders')	125	$15	$12			None	...	$100
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	$15	$7½			Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	7 %	$7½
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	$50	$50	$648,975; $31,087	$10,126	$5 for first half-year 1905	6½ %	$14½ buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.	50,000	$100	$100	$250,000	$37,875	Interim of $3½ for 1905	5½ %	$127 buyers
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 20,986	Tls. 7,202	Interim of Tl. 1	14 %	Tls. 17½ buyers
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	$100	$100	.....	First year	Interim of $4	...	$100
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	$10	$10	$200,994; $50,000	$11,958	90 cents for 1904	7 %	$12½ sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	$50	$50	none	$377	$3 for 1904	7½ %	$40 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 828,813; Tls. 170,000	Tls. 40,066	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6½ %	Tls. 122 sales
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 670	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	12 %	Tls. 45 sellers
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 67,300	Tls. 725	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 %	Tls. 115 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	$50	$50	none	$1,247	Interim of $1½ for 1905	6½ %	$54
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 12,844	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	7½ %	Tls. 56 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	$10	$10	$30,000	$23,464	$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	7 %	$14 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 103,000	Tls. 18,718	Interim of 3 % a/c 1898	...	Tls. 45 buyers
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 10,000	Interim of 4 % a/c 1898	...	Tls. 60 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 5,658	Tls. 22,050	4 % for 1897	...	Tls. 252½ buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited	4,000	$100	$100	none	.....	First year	...	$100
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£114	£770	1/3 per share for 1904	9½ %	$7 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	$10	$10	$8,000	$1,182	$3 for 1903	8½ %	$36
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	$12	none	Nil.	$1 for 1904	8½ %	$13 sellers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 718	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1905	...	Tls. 85 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	none	$3,790	None	...	$10
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld.	100,000	$10	$10	$8,000	$1,581	80 cents for 1904	8½ %	$9½ buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	$7½	$6	.....	.....	$1½ for year ending 31.7.1903	...	$17½ buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	$10	$10	$400,000; $600,000	$95,054	$2 for 1904	7 %	$26½ sellers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	$20	$20	$186,000	$7,551	Final of $2½ making $2½	9½ %	$27 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000; 30,000	$10; $10	$10; $5	none	$2,151	$1.00; 50 cents for year ending 30.4.1905	8½ %; 5 %	$15 buyers; $9 buyers
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ld.	1,250	$100	$100	$50,000	$2,796	$15 for year ending 30.11.1904	7½ %	$215
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	125	$25	$60,000	$5,356	Interim of $4 for 1905	7 %	$55
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld.	10,000	$50	$50	$60,000	$11,157	$10 for 1904	13½ %	$152 buyers
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	$10	$10	$2,500	$299	Interim of 50 cents 30.9.04	5½ %	$14
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	$100	$100	none	$21,582	Final of $9 making $14 for 1904	9½ %	$145 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gu. 100	Gu. 100	Tls. 528,210; Tls. 19,465	Tls. 35,849	3rd quarterly div. of Tls. 2½ paid 15.9.05 making so far Tls. 15 for 1905		Tls. 327½ sellers
Mondon, (E. L.) Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 117,638	Tls. 5 for 1902	...	Tls. 85 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	$10	$10	.....	.....	First year	...	$7
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,200	$50	$50	None	Dr. $5,537	None	...	$50
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 145,000; Tls. 108,178	Tls. 8,011	Interim of Tls. 3½ for 1905	7 %	Tls. 135 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904	7½ %	Tls. 80 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,968	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	9 %	Tls. 110 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820; Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,797	Interim of Tls. 2	13½ %	Tls. 65 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	Tls. 170,000	Tls. 17,220	Interim of 15/- for 1905	4½ %	Tls. 410 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	$25	none	Dr. $8,068	None	...	$20
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	15,000	$15	$15	none	$3,644	60 cents for year ended 31.5.04	7½ %	$8 buyers
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	$100	$100	$25,000	$700	$5 for 1905	...	$100 sellers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,805; Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1904/5	7 %	Tls. 125
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	$10	$10	$25,000	$551	80 cents; $10.80 for year ended 31.5.1905	11½ %	$8
Do. (Founders')	100	$10	$10	.....	.....		...	$10
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	9,000	$10	$10	$30,000; $25,000	$5,056	Final of 50 cents making $1 for 1904	7½ %	$15
William Powell, Limited	5,000	$10	$10	$4,500	$676	Final of 70 cts making $1.20 for 1904	9 %	$18

Printed and Published by JOHN PRIDO BRAGA, for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Ice House Road, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph
MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 4099 | 第五十月十年十一十三緒光 | SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1905. | 大英國 | 第一千九百零五年十月十一日 | $13 PER ANNUM. SINGLE COPY, 25 CENTS.

CONTENTS

BIRTHS.

On the 29th October, at Singapore, the wife of Mr. S. E. SIMON, of a daughter.

On the 31st of October, at Shanghai, the wife of Capt. W. REID BOYD, of a daughter.

On the 1st of November, at Soochow, the wife of the Rev. O. C. CRAWFORD, American Presbyterian Mission, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th of October at Shanghai, FANNY, eldest daughter of Z. Ambrano, Esq., to GEORGE COLLINWOOD, only son of Dr. C. R. Collinwood, of New Orleans, La., U.S.A.

On the 1st of November, at Shanghai, WILLIAM PAGET, eldest son of George Lambe, to IDA MARY, only daughter of W. Thurlow Lay, Commissioner, Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service.

DEATH.

At Singapore, on the 30th October, WILLIAM ANDERSON, Jr., son of William Anderson of Messrs. Howarth, Erskine and Co., Ltd., aged 23.

The Hongkong Telegraph
MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1905.

PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION.

(4th November.)

Concluding our brief comments the other day when announcing the fact that a Bill was shortly to be introduced into the Legislative Council of Singapore for the registration of partnerships, we remarked that the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce was awaiting the action of Singapore before taking any steps in the direction of securing similar legislation as that now proposed for the Southern Colony. Special interest attaches to the lead Singapore is setting us in view of Sir Matthew Nathan's request for a definite pronouncement from the Chamber of Commerce on this long-debated question. Here as in the South there is a considerable diversity of opinion as to the advisability of registration of partners in a firm. The fact that matters have advanced so far as to lead to the Draft Ordinance being actually brought before the Legislative Council on the 27th October, must be taken as a safe indication that the preponderance of opinion now leans in favour of registration. But that that opinion is far from unanimous is learnt from a Straits contemporary. The local *Times* observes that the subject is one on which, it is well known, very conflicting views are entertained by the members of the commercial community, and Mr. Hutchebach, at the meeting of the Council, referred to, voiced one view in an *ex parte* assertion in which he stated that such a law as the proposed measure would drive the Chinese traders out of the Colony. The principal advantage of the present system from a Chinese partner's point of consideration, is that it affords him a decent opportunity of escaping to China with a fair quantity of loot if the firm in which he is secretly a partner happens to fail. This is one view, however. In Hongkong we have sufficient ground for the assertion that so far as native merchants of standing are concerned, not only will they be found willing supporters of any measure that can eventually bring about registration, but there are many among the Chinese who are strenuous advocates of legislation for the purpose of securing the registration of partners in firms doing business in the Colony. The Bill is a most important measure from a commercial point of view. As a resuscitated and modified Bill for the Registration of Partnership its progress through the different stages in Council will be watched with the greatest interest. In the meantime local advocates of similar legislation for Hongkong may be pleased to learn what the "objects and reason" of the measure are. As set forth in the Straits *Government Gazette* they read:—

1. The Registration of Partnerships is a subject which has occupied the attention of the Legislative Council and of the commercial community for many years. Opinions have been from time to time much divided; but the general opinion has been that the great difficulty of discovering the actual constitution of Chinese business firms is such a deterrent to commercial credit and encouragement to commercial dishonesty that a remedy should be sought in legislation.

2. A Bill was brought in for this purpose in the year 1888, but was abandoned after the second reading.

A Resolution of the Legislative Council was passed on the 23rd February, 1893, to the effect that such a measure should be again introduced.

In 1894, an Amended Bill was prepared, but for some reason, probably for the want of sufficient support, was not proceeded with.

In 1901, the matter was again considered, only to be abandoned again; the Chamber of Commerce of Singapore not being prepared at that time to recommend legislation.

3. The arguments which were strongly urged in 1888 have lost none of their force, but have rather gained weight through the increasing volume of trade and it has been determined to put before the Council a Bill embodying the provisions of the former one, but with various amendments.

4. The chief alterations are as follows:—

The Bill is published once in and tentatively at the different Settlements one by one.

Registration will not be purely voluntary, but voluntary for existing firms, and compulsory for firms instituted after the commencement of the Ordinance.

5. As in the former Bills the sanction for the law will consist chiefly in certain disabilities which are made consequent on non-registration of a firm, and non-registration of a registered firm.

THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER.

(6th November.)

To-day, the Empress-Dowager of China, probably the most commanding woman in international politics at the present time, attains her seventy-first birthday, and after forty years of incessant intrigue retains the supreme power of the Throne in the Middle Kingdom, recognised by the Powers as the real ruler of China. The lustre of the amazing career of the Dowager-Empress, from the days when she first entered the *harem* at Peking, until now when she dominates China—having thrust the Emperor and all the pretenders to power into the background—has frequently been dimmed, but the strength of purpose which has marked all the acts of Her Majesty, the unquestioned authority which she exerts, were never more powerfully in evidence than they are to-day. Amid a long life of political ferment, the Dowager-Empress has had to sacrifice her personal feelings when occasion required, but where her ends could not be attained by straightforward tactics they have been gained, in part at least, by tortuous methods, the adroit manipulation of the nations clamouring for her favour, and the utter disregard of human life. The Empress-Dowager remains nearly as great a mystery to the outside world to-day as she was when she quietly acted as the power behind the throne. The last Emperor died in 1875, and from that time the Empress-Dowager has stood for China—as Regent in the early days; as the Throne itself now. In the autumn of 1900, after the Boxer rebellion, the seige of the Legations at Peking, and the flight of the Chinese Court, the China Association of London, in a special letter to Lord Salisbury, strongly urged the inadvisability of restoring the Dowager-Empress to power. "The restoration of the Empress, in a word, means continued reaction, persecution and unrest. It is impossible." Yet the Empress Dowager returned to Peking the undoubted and recognised Sovereign of China; not a single Great Power hesitated to accept Her Majesty as the real ruler of the country; and, however the edicts issued by the Imperial Government may read, they are beyond all manner of doubt the direct expression of the Empress-Dowager's opinions for the time being. Since the period when she first assumed the reins of Government, the Empress-Dowager has not feared to display her unyielding and inflexible nature especially when Chinese subjects were concerned. It is said that even Li Hung-chang never dared to dictate to the Empress-Dowager. When reform was in the air, the Empress-Dowager was the greatest reformer in China; in 1898 when the conservative element had to be conciliated she was the strongest supporter of the reaction-aries. If the Ministers around the Throne were antagonistic to her policy for the moment they disappeared. A writer on this subject said:—"A common expression in speaking of the Empress-Dowager is, 'She's a woman, mind you!' She's a Tartar." Two years ago when a Chinese journalist happened to offend Her Majesty he was tried, and by the special instructions of the Empress-Dowager he was flogged to death. And this is the woman, towering above her Ministers and country, whom the ladies of the Legations in Peking honour as a misunderstood if not misdirected vassal of the State, whose genial and peace-loving ideas are thwarted by bloodthirsty, ignorant and reactionary statesmen. The Emperor of China, who is in his thirty-fourth year, continues a prisoner; he has been described as weak, vacillating and impotent, the victim also, of an incurable disease. He is treated as a child and seems powerless to contest the will of his overwhelming aunt; only the other day we read that he had been confined to his rooms under a guard of soldiers, by order of the Empress-Dowager, of course. Whatever may be the conclusion drawn as to the character of the Empress-Dowager, it will not be gainsaid for a moment that she is a remarkable woman, wielding a power more autocratic and absolute than that which appertains to the Throne of Russia. A French King said,—"*L'état, c'est moi*"; undoubtedly that might fittingly come from the Empress-Dowager of China. Her Majesty has passed the allotted span of life, but if we may judge from the reports of Ministers at Peking her faculties are unimpaired; she has not relaxed one iota her grip on Chinese affairs, and in this generation it is difficult to realise China, without the Empress-Dowager. Time and again China has been on the verge of disruption and partition; but so skilfully has the Head of the State manœuvred the Powers against each other that China remains an integral entity. Without introduction of reforms and the suppression of the conservatives, the education of the masses and the purification of official life, China may yet take her rightful place as a Power in the Far East. It has not been the policy of the Chinese Imperial Government to exercise an international influence; the Empress-Dowager has preferred to remain enclosed within the bounds of China and its tributary states, and that idea is perhaps at the root of these sudden and apparently unwarranted attacks which are constantly being made on foreigners in the interior, the great mercantile centres and [illegible] it will, gradually, permeate the [illegible] interior, but, as the Lien-chau [illegible] shown it is still far from becoming [illegible] agency in the regeneration of China. It is almost impossible to speak of the Empress-Dowager, who is China personified, without referring to Japan which at a bound has thrown off the trammels of barbarism and entered the foremost ranks of reformers. It is possible that to Japan may be due the credit of rousing the Chinese nation to a sense of her mission in the world, for the Japanese are the most nearly allied to the Chinese race, and are the best qualified to follow the intricacies of Chinese thought. At all events, while we may deplore the sanguinary and ruthless feature of the Empress-Dowager's character we cannot withhold a tribute of admiration to the genius of the woman who has guided China, not always wisely or well, but certainly always with supreme power, during the greater part of the last half-century.

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

(7th November.)

A startling revelation of the upheaval in Russia is furnished in to-day's telegrams. Nothing so terrible has been published since the days of Kishineff, and we are outdone by the massacres in and around Odessa. This is the country whose ruler issued the famous Rescript of Peace; which finds an English apologist in the prince of English peace-lovers, Mr. W. H. Stead, whose policy is dictated by the motive of peace at all [illegible]. When we learn that invalids are undergoing martyrdom, that innocents are having their eyes gouged out, that unnameable crimes are being committed in the name of the Tsar, we who claim to be educated are impelled to cry "Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani." A single murder in China arouses the whole world, but a wholesale massacre in Russia only awakens attention because it is more widespread than usual. Russia has been, from time immemorial, on the verge of revolution, but the ignorance or apathy or impotence of the people has staved off the evil day. But if Russia is unable to govern herself, Europe is morally responsible for the safety of other peoples. The telegram says that Finland has won her freedom, and that only the Tsar's signature is required to complete the act. What a commentary this is of the actual state of affairs in Russia! It amounts to a confession of weakness, and shows the unstable foundation on which Russian autocracy is throned. A bare three months ago, Russia was vaunting her ambition to sweep the Japanese from Asia; the generals were busy sending telegrams which told how the troops were so anxious to be at the throats of the soldiers of Japan that they could scarcely be restrained by their company commanders from rushing pell-mell into the prisons of the island kingdom. Now that peace has happily been restored, we are provided with a picture of internecine strife which outvies all the horrors of war. Since the days of Rurik, the great empire of Russia has been subject to internal cataclysms, but now that they are brought home to us by actual contact, so to speak, we are appalled at the ruthlessness and barbarity which Kingsley savages surnamed Cossacks visit on a race which knows neither pity nor the value of life. The war with Japan has cost the lives of a few hundred thousand men so far as Russia is concerned, but a greater danger to the integrity of the empire has arisen in these outbreaks within the country itself. Rebellion is no sporadic affair in Russia; it is endemic. It is bred in the bones of the people, ground down as they are by oppressive and reckless rulers. All the daily petitions in the world, meant to astonish Europe, and circulated everywhere except in Russia, cannot disguise the canker which eats at the heart of the nation; and until the Ministers in St. Petersburg recognise the fact that their mission is to regenerate their own people before attempting to inaugurate reforms abroad, Russia will be subject to these uprisings, which amaze and terrify all thinking people. Here in Hongkong we are in the throes of horror at the madness of a crowd in Lien-chau; but what should we think of a situation where 5,500 people have to be tended in hospital as the result of a rake's progress? The doings in Russia are a humiliation to all Europeans, and especially to those of us whose home is in the East; for how is it possible to praise and magnify the West in the face of the tragedies which are of daily occurrence there? Of course, Odessa is not Europe, neither is Russia Europe; but unfortunately the Continent has to stand or fall, not by what all the nations do, but by the actions of each single entity. Britons can only re-echo Lord Salisbury's words that they are proud of their splendid isolation, and asseverate their hope that Great Britain can have no diplomatic dealings or understandings with a nation amongst whom such atrocities are possible.

BOYCOTT AND OUTRAGE.

(8th November.)

From the information which we have received through our special representative at Canton, it is evident that the Lien-chau affair has by no means ended, and it will not be astonishing to those who are in close touch with the officials, and observe the attitude of the people, if further trouble occurs. According to a statement made by Taotai Wen, the Government has been led to understand that the disturbances at Lien-chau arose out of some action, the nature of which is not revealed, on the part of the Roman Catholic missionaries. That is certainly a [illegible] the Chinese Government to [illegible] upon that idea new complications will be brought into force, and a wider significance given to the rising than it already holds. At the same time the Government of the United States cannot permit wanton outrages to be committed with impunity on harmless subjects of America; reparation must be exacted, and, although it is impossible to recall the valuable lives which have been sacrified by the fanatics of Lien-chau, a lesson may be given to the people in that district which will sink into their minds in indelible characters, and make them understand that the Powers will sternly demand punishment for misdeeds committed and will, if necessary, inflict it themselves. When it was stated that American marines were to be dispatched to the scene of the massacre, the Chinese Government made innumerable objections, holding that the sight of foreign troops, a slender band at that, marching through a hostile country would so inflame the populace that an upheaval would inevitably occur, the result of which could not be foreseen. The American authorities, however, well knowing the procrastinating policy of Chinese officials, and doubting the ability, or desire of the Chinese Government, as represented by Viceroy Shum, to execute summary vengeance on the ringleaders of the Lien-chau massacre, have decided to leave the official protestations unheeded. A body of marines, in civilian attire, so that the susceptibilities of the people may not be needlessly wounded, will leave Canton for Lien-chau this week, if they have not already started. By the instructions of the American Consul-General, the party will carry revolvers conspicuously worn in belts strapped to the waist. It is stated that anti-American feeling is undoubtedly growing in intensity, and, owing to the fact that the Chinese Imperial Officials, if not actually encouraging the movement, are certainly not attempting to divert it into some other channel, another emeute would not come as a surprise to those on the spot. We understand that a mass meeting of Chinese in Honam has been advertised to take place shortly, and that the Chinese officials are taking no steps to prohibit the meeting. There can be no question as to the main object of such a gathering; it is to stimulate the boycott of American goods and to extend the movement. The American Consul-General, it is believed, wrote to the Viceroy suggesting that the mass meeting should be prohibited, but apparently the Viceroy views the matter in a different light, for he has not sought in any way to repress the agitators. Only the other day an American lady in Canton was foully insulted by a gang of Chinese, and, so far as we can learn, no punishment was meted out, to the rabble. Two of the leading spirits in the boycott campaign were imprisoned as a sop to the American Government and a salve to the conscience of the Chinese authorities. Some of the native gentry have now sent a threatening letter to Consul-General Lay warning him that unless he exercises his influence to have these boycotters released immediately, his own life will pay forfeit. It is quite clear, then, that whatever may be the condition of things at Shanghai, the boycott is flourishing and expanding at Canton. The reason is obvious. So far the Viceroy has made no definite declaration against the evils of the boycott; the leaders have been tacitly allowed to incite the people to stronger retaliatory measures against American goods, and no attempt has been made to carry into effect the edict promulgated by the Throne some weeks ago against the boycott. So long as the Viceroy is a silent sympathiser with the boycotters and shows no inclination to crush the movement, so long will the agitation continue to exist; and from all that can be seen it seems to be increasing by leaps and bounds. Viceroy Shum is admittedly a powerful figure in Kwang-tung, and the knowledge that he dare ignore the Imperial edict is not lost upon a sycophantic yamén or a watchful people, who spread the news throughout the province. Taotai Wen is at the head of the Two Kwang telegraph administration, and we have no certainty that the messages from the interior are not being tampered with or unnecessarily delayed. The fact that the Taotai is now attributing the outrage at Lien-chau to the over-zealousness of French missionaries, thereby implying that Americans were murdered by mistake, is a significant sign; but it is no excuse and the Taotai knows it. His idea doubtless is to shift the responsibility on to the missionaries as a whole, so that one country may not claim particular injury. At all hazards, the official policy is to dissociate the Lien-chau occurrence from the boycott movement, and up to the present time they have fruitlessly laboured to do so. In the minds of those who should be best qualified to judge, the massacre was only an outward and visible expression of opinion against America, the outcome of the boycott propaganda. It cannot be assumed that the masses really understand what they are fighting for; here in Hongkong we hear coolies speaking about their abstention from American goods, but when questioned as to their reasons for supporting the boycott they are found to be completely at sea on the subject. The boycott has been engineered by a band of Chinese who hope to win some fictitious advantage from the effect of the clamour against American articles; and by their skilful machinations they have succeeded in deluding the common people into a belief that they also stand to gain some illusory benefit. An agitation which is encouraged to wanton outrages against foreigners in China is to be condemned and repressed with the outmost rigour of the law. Our special representative in Kwang-tung harps upon the feeline that developments may be [illegible] trust that there will be no further sacrifice of human lives, unless it be in the punishment of those responsible for the dastardly act at Lien-chau.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

To-day, the members of the Legislative Council were asked, at the instance of His Excellency the Governor, to vote an additional sum of $50,000 towards the expenses incurred in the survey and preliminary work in connection with the construction of the Kowloon-Canton railway. That amount was in supplement to the $25,000 which was granted by the Council in September last, so we are entitled to assume that the preliminary operations necessary for the construction of the line are being conducted with a vigour and an energy which have not been apparent to the majority of people in the Colony. It is exceedingly satisfactory to know that all needless delays and lengthened pauses are being brushed aside by those responsible for the preliminary work in connection with this great undertaking; and it bears out our previously conceived opinion that Sir Matthew Nathan is a man of action rather than of words. That the vote of $50,000 is now required is sufficient to indicate that, since September, the progress of the work has been characterised by the utmost forcefulness, and if the rate of progression which has marked the operations in the initial stages is maintained throughout the period of construction, we may anticipate that the Kowloon-Canton railway will be an accomplished fact in the very near future. At all events, the fact that a supplementary vote of $50,000 is already deemed necessary affords a happy augury that the line will be completed and in working order at as early a date as possible—a consummation which, all are agreed, is greatly to be desired.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

(9th November.)

King Edward the Seventh's birthday is being celebrated to-day in every part of the great Empire which flies the Union Jack. When King Edward ascended the Throne, nearly five years ago, cavillers were not lacking who doubted whether King Edward would inspire his subjects with that spirit of loyalty and affection, and attract the regard of neighbouring states, which were such eminent characteristics of Queen Victoria's personality. King Edward has not only won a niche in the hearts of his subjects; he is recognised to-day as the leading diplomatist in Europe, the inspiration of *l'entente cordiale*, the friend of Japan and the world's peacemaker. While closely observing the etiquette of a constitutional monarch and respecting the rights of a free and independent people, King Edward has, nevertheless, contrived, by the exercise of those qualities of dignity, tact and a gracious *bonhomie*—qualities which his detractors denied him—to acquire a preponderating position in the councils of the nation, and within the brief space of five years to add new lustre to the Crown. President Roosevelt is a staunch upholder of liberty, no greater exponent of the virtues of peace than King Edward, and the strongest evidence of that fact is the close personal alliance which exists between the Sovereign of Great Britain and the Chief of the Great Republic. A chapter of "International History," which when it comes to be written must prove of absorbing interest, will reveal the influence which King Edward exercised in securing peace between Russia and Japan, and who can realise how this power has been employed to calm the fiery outbursts of his flamboyant nephew in Germany? Within a few years, and mainly owing to His Majesty's efforts, Great Britain has come to be looked upon as a friend by France, feeling between Germany and Great Britain has been reduced, we have cemented our relations with the United States and Japan, and only against Russia is there any spirit of mistrust. These are great accomplishments, achieved by a monarch who might be described as an unaccredited diplomat, but they are not to be gainsaid. In the Colonies, the Crown as represented in King Edward was never more respected, and there is not a little hamlet in the wide vastnesses of Canada or the back-blocks of Australia where His Majesty would not find a responsive heart. As a fact, His Majesty's birthday is being celebrated with greater tokens of loyalty and good-will in the Colonies than probably in London, the heart of the Empire, for the King's Birthday is a holiday in most of the Colonies whereas in Great Britain generally, it serves simply as a text for discourses on the greatness of the British Empire. In Hongkong we have rejoiced in time-honoured fashion, sedately and without much clamour, but the deepest depths are not productive of the loudest noises, and that feeling of unbounded respect for His Majesty the King is not to be gauged by any outward or visible sign or expression. It is deep-seated, permanent, inviolable, and is founded on a sure basis. The King attains his 64th birthday to-day. "God save the King."

SHANGHAI'S FOREIGN POPULATION.

On the 14th of October last, the Municipal Council of Shanghai took a census of the foreign population of that centre of industry—exclusive of the French Settlement—and some interesting figures are the result. It appears that the total number of Britons, that is to say British-born, is 3713, nearly [illegible] of the next nation. There were male and 1102 female adults; and 459 boys and 450 girls. It would appear that the number of Britishers is steadily increasing at Shanghai; this year the number is 3713; in 1900 it was 2691; in 1895, 1936; in 1890 1574; in 1885, 1453; and in 1880 the number was 1057. Japan comes second on the list with 2,157 of that nation, which is a big jump from the figure, 736, recorded five years ago, and 250 in 1895. The Portuguese number 1,329, as compared with 978 in 1900, and 731 in 1895. Then comes America, fourth on the list, with 991 representatives; twenty years ago there were only 274 Americans in Shanghai. Germans are fifth with 785, which is respectable when compared with the figure 159 recorded in 1880. There are 393 French who do not prefer their own Settlement for residential purposes; five years ago there were only 176; and twenty years ago the figure was 66. Russians number 354—due no doubt to the presence of the warships—at the time of the census in 1880, Russians numbered 3. The list falls away sadly as it goes down the nationalties, the eighth on the roll being Austro-Hungarians with 158 members. Then follow Italian with 148, Spanish 148, Danish 131, Norwegian 93, Swedish 80, Swiss 80, and so on till we come to "Sundry, 3." It would be interesting to know who these "Sundry" are, and how they dropped into that column. There seem to be very few Eurasians in Shanghai; at any rate only 323 acknowledge themselves to be Eurasians, and half the number was composed of infants who had no choice, or children under 15 years of age. The total foreign population of Shanghai—always bearing in mind that the French Settlement is not included—amounts to 11,407 persons, nearly double what it was in 1900, when the figures were 6,774; in 1895 the foreigners numbered 4684; in 1890 they were 3821 and twenty years ago they amounted to 3,673. So that within twenty years the foreign population of Shanghai has nearly quadrupled.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY AGREEMENT.

(10th November.)

We publish to-day a curious telegram from our Shanghai correspondent to the effect that the Belgians have entered a strong protest against the conclusion of the Agreement between Viceroy Chang Chih-tung and the British Government anent the Canton-Hankow railway. It is difficult to understand the motives which have prompted the Belgians to protest against that Agreement, or the logic by which they have discovered that they have any *locus standi* in the matter at all. It is true that at one period King Leopold had considerable and important interests in the scheme for the construction of the Canton-Hankow railway, but these were effectively disposed of by the Chinese Government under the provisions of the concession granted to the American syndicate. Since, therefore, that syndicate has retired from the speculative field so far as the Canton-Hankow railway is concerned, the

Belgians are without a leg to stand upon in claiming any right to interfere with any transactions which might pass between the British authorities and Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, as representing the Chinese Government. The Agreement to which exception is taken—and it is the only Agreement extant on the subject of the Canton-Hankow railway—bears no relation to any controversial matter whatever. The Agreement declares that the Hongkong Government agrees with the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung to raise a loan amounting to the sum of £1,100,000 sterling on behalf of the Viceroys and Governors of Hupeh, Hunan and Canton and their successors to redeem the Hankow-Canton Railway from the American syndicate, for which transaction Chang Kung-pao has the sole right, duly given by an Imperial order. The terms of the loan are for ten years counting from the 6th October, 1905. The principal and interest of the loan will be repayable in ten annual instalments and will be £110,000, and the first instalment will be paid on the 19th day of the eighth moon of the next year (1906). The interest payable on the loan is to be at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. In certain circumstances it is conceivable that the security given for the loan might lead a foreign Government with extensive undertakings in China, and large pecuniary interests at stake, to feel aggrieved, but in this case no such feeling can arise. The security of the loan is the opium revenues in the three provinces of Hupeh, Hunan and Canton, and these revenues are not at present affected by any loans which have already been subscribed. It cannot be claimed by the Belgians that they were entitled to consider these revenues in the light of possible securities for problematical enterprises which might originate in Belgium. The Agreement goes on to say that in the event of the revenue not proving sufficient the Viceroy at Wuchang shall inform the British authorities in which province the revenue falls below the estimated amount, and some other suitable income shall be placed as security for this loan, which will be placed under the control of the Maritime Customs. In all this there is no suggestion of clashing interests or international complications, least of all with Belgium. When the Bill empowering the Governor to raise £2,000,000 for the purpose of defraying the cost of a railway from Kowloon to Canton and "for other railway charges" came before the Legislative Council, His Excellency stated that part of the money would be utilised in financing the Canton-Hankow railway under the terms of the Agreement outlined, but not a word was said which could offend the susceptibilities of the Belgians or anybody else. The fact seems to be that the Belgians, with King Leopold at their head, are chagrined at the successful termination of the negotiations with the British authorities and the utilisation of British capital in the construction of the line. The Canton-Hankow railway is now an assured fact, and all the dilly-dallying procedure, the squabbling and hole-in-the-corner tactics which were allowed to continue far too long, have been effectively swept aside by the methods of the British authorities. It may be a hard nut for the Belgians to swallow, but it is to be feared that their protest is likely to undergo the classic treatment of being tabled.

THE COST OF LIVING.

A correspondent in the *N. C. Daily News* refers to the serious situation which confronts foreigners and natives alike in the continual increase in the price of foodstuffs and the necessaries of life generally. In his opinion the increases which occur in the value of products, involving increases in the cost of labour, are due primarily to the reduced value of ten-cash pieces as a result of over-coinage by the Government. He remarks that—"Eighteen months ago $1 changed for 840 cash, and the Kwangtung 10-cash pieces, because they bore, the inscription, '100 equal $1,' were accepted as of the value of 8 cash only. To-day $1 changes for 1,050 cash, and these coins are worth over 10 cash each, *i.e.*, within eighteen months the value of the currency employed by almost the entire population of this empire has depreciated no less than 25 per cent.; and 12 or 13 cash are required to-day to purchase what could be obtained for 10 cash a year and a-half ago." So long as the Chinese authorities in charge of the Mints obtain a profit from the unlimited coinage of ten-cash pieces they are not likely to desist, although the policy they are pursuing is absolutely suicidal. In every department of life prices have been rising; those who have spent ten years in the Colony can testify to the enormously increased cost of all commodities. The price of living has advanced by leaps and bounds. At the moment, perhaps, the rise is overlooked, but when we compare market prices in Hongkong to-day with those which were current a decade ago we are amazed at the difference. And it is the poor who are the real sufferers. The reduction in the value of cash pieces when the thousandth part of a dollar represents a buying capacity is only properly appreciated by the coolie. It affects the foreigner principally through the labour market; when he finds that his wages bill is mounting with no palpable increase in work performed, he is compelled to retrench or to make good the difference in some other way. Eventually the woes of the coolie affect the whole community, from the starveling clerk to the pampered taipan. Of course, the over-coinage of ten-cash pieces by the Chinese authorities is not the sole cause of the rise in prices; there is the question of supply and demand, but the writer in our northern contemporary is probably right in attributing the increasing cost of goods to the reckless coinage at the Chinese mints. The worst of it is, he predicts a rise of another 50 per cent in the value of commodities in the very near future!

THE report of the Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ld., for the season ending 31st July last shows a credit balance in profit and loss account of Tls. 2,724, which the directors propose to carry forward.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

LIEN-CHAU MASSACRE.

VICEROY RESPONSIBLE.

TROOPS DESPATCHED TO THE SCENE.

NEW OUTBREAKS.

U. S. CONSUL AT CANTON INTERVIEWED.

[*From Our Special Representative.*]

Shameen (Canton),
4th November, 1905.

I have been courteously accorded an interview by the Consul for the United States here.

The American Consul declares that the distribution of inflammable prints, which have reference to the boycott, is responsible indirectly for the rising at Lien-chau.

[That, of course, corroborates to a certain extent the views expressed by our Canton correspondent the other day.—ED., *H.K.T.*]

The missions, isolated as they are in the Two Kwang, were notified as to the dangers that encompassed them.

A strong anti-foreign feeling prevails, and is becoming more accentuated.

All those who are in any way connected with the missions, or who may be considered as stranger and anti-Chinese, have been advised to leave at once for central stations.

Publishers of newspapers, which are nothing more or less than anti-American, are distributing their sheets gratis. Ingoing junks carry the inflammatory sheets and so assist in disseminating the slanderous news.

Another curious feature is this—the Canton boycotters had the first news of the massacre on the 28th ult.

The Viceroy has been warned [our representative does not say by whom, but presumably by the U.S. Consul] that he will be held responsible for the outrage.

The American Consul has demanded efficient protection for the Missions in the disturbed districts.

Four Chinese gunboats, carrying 320 soldiers, are proceeding to Ching-Lien-chau.

An attempt was made to burn the Mission station at Yingtok, which is sixty miles south of Lien-chau, on the 26th October.

MISSIONS' PROTECTION.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

FULLEST REDRESS PROMISED.

[*From Our Special Representative.*]

Shameen (Canton),
4th November, 3:25 p.m.

An Imperial edict has been issued at Peking enjoining Viceroy Tsen Shun Tsuen, of Canton, to afford the foreign missions within his jurisdiction all protection possible.

The Chinese Government promised that the fullest redress will be made for the murder of the American missionaries at Lien-chau and the destruction of the Mission buildings and properties.

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

AMERICAN CONSUL PROCEEDS TO LIEN-CHAU.

[*From Our Special Representative.*]

Shameen (Canton), 5th November, 1905, 12.5 p.m.

The American Consul at Canton is in receipt of telegraphic instructions from the Minister for the United States at Peking to proceed to Lien-chau, the scene of the massacre of American missionaries on the 28th ult., to carry out an official investigation into the circumstances attending the outrage.

Taotai Wen proceeds at the same time as the Viceroy's delegate representing the Chinese Government on the mission of inquiry.

OFFICIAL INQUIRY COMMITTEE

PROCEEDING TO-MORROW.

[*From Our Special Representative.*]

Shameen (Canton),
7th November, 11.20 a.m.

The Official Committee of Inquiry, mentioned in my message of Sunday, proceeds to Lien-chau to-morrow.

[The investigation will be carried out jointly by the American Consul on behalf of the U.S. Government and Taotai Wen as representing the Viceroy of Canton.—Ed., *H.K.T.*]

OFFICIAL INQUIRY OPENED.

DR. MACHLE APPOINTED A MEMBER.

[*From Our Special Representative.*]

Shameen (Canton),
9th November—1905, 8.40 a.m.

The official inquiry into the circumstances attending the murder of the American missionaries at Lien-chau has been opened.

Dr. Machle, who with Miss Patterson is the only other survivor of the American missionary workers in that district, has returned to Canton.

Dr. Machle has been appointed a member of the official Commission of Inquiry.

THREATENING DEVELOPMENTS.

VILLAGES ARMING.

[*From Our Special Representative.*]

Shameen (Canton),
9th November, 1905, 6.15 p.m.

The trouble arising out of the dastardly murders at Lien-chau promises serious developments.

It is reported from the interior that the restlessness of the natives is spreading to the surrounding country and the hitherto peaceable people in the villages are resorting to arms.

AMERICA'S CLAIM.

INDEMNITY DEMANDED.

VICEROY SHOULD BE CASHIERED.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 9th November,
3.10 p.m.

The Americans have demanded that an indemnity must be paid by China.

They further demand the immediate cashiering of Viceroy Shum and the Prefect, holding them responsible for the massacre of the missionaries at Lien-chau.

A DENIAL

FROM CANTON.

DEPARTURE OF THE COMMISSION.

[*From Our Special Representative.*]

Shameen (Canton),
10th November, 1905, 3.10 p.m.

In an interview with the Secretary to the Viceroy this afternoon, this official denied that part of the American [illegible]

The joint Commission of Inquiry definitely leaves for Lien-chau to-night.

THE MIKADO'S MUNIFICENCE

TO HIS TROOPS.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 4th November,
11.35 a.m.

On the occasion of the Mikado's Birthday yesterday, His Imperial Majesty granted a largess of one hundred thousand yen to his forces.

THE MANCHURIAN PROBLEM.

BARON KOMURA'S APPOINTMENT

AS JAPAN'S DELEGATE.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 4th November,
11.35 a.m.

It is reported in Tokio that Baron Komura, Japan's Peace Plenipotentiary, has been appointed to proceed to Peking to settle the questions with the Chinese Government which have arisen over the territory of Manchuria.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

AT HANKOW.

5,000 HOUSES BURNT.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 9th November,
3.10 p.m.

Five thousand houses have been burned at Hankow.

[The above two telegrams from Shanghai were issued as an "Extra" late last evening.—Ed., *H.K. T.*]

BELGIANS PROTEST

AGAINST CANTON RAILWAY AGREEMENT.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 10th November,
12.40 p.m.

The Belgians have strongly protested against the Agreement which has been entered into between Viceroy Chang Chih-tung and the British authorities with reference to the Canton-Hankow Railway.

ROZHDIESTVENSKY'S DEPARTURE.

LEAVES JAPAN NEXT WEEK.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 10th November,
12.40 p.m.

It has been definitely settled that Admiral Rozhdiestvensky will leave Kobe for St. Petersburg on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

The Russian Admiral will travel by the transport *Yakoot*.

RUSSIA'S GRATITUDE.

SHANGHAI CONSULAR AGENT HONOURED.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 10th November,
12.40 p.m.

General Dessino has been presented by the Russian Government with a gold-mounted sword and the Cross of the Order of St. Vladimir in recognition of his services during the Russo-Japanese war.

SHANGHAI RACES

HELD IN BRILLIANT WEATHER.

Shanghai, 6th November, 1905,
11.20 a.m.

The event of the season in Shanghai is of course the Race Meeting which was inaugurated to-day. The prophets have predicted an exceptionally interesting meeting from the fact that some of the ex-griffins have been showing quite remarkable form while the griffins are an unusually capable lot. An evidence of the interest which is being manifested in the Shanghai Races this year is the number of Hongkong residents who have travelled North to attend the meeting. It is satisfactory to learn from our own correspondent in Shanghai that brilliant weather prevails, with the result that the whole Settlement is attending the Races. There is a cold wind, but that is not likely to affect the enthusiasm of the spectators. The course is declared to be fast and perfect for racing purposes.

Later.

Following are the results of the races, by telegram, for which we are indebted to Mr. T. F. Hough, Clerk of the Course, Hongkong Jockey Club:—

The Maloo Plate. Half a mile.
1.—Mr. Kanuck's Hokuku.
2.—Mr. Robson's The Limit.
3.—Messrs. Common and Robson's Tiara.
[illegible] Sweepstakes. One mile.
1.—G. H. Potts's Heather King.
2.—Quebec's Celtic.
3.—Mr. John Peel's Ard Patrick.
Time: 2.05 2/5.

The Maiden Stakes. Three-quarters of a mile.
1.—Mr. John Peel's Bicester.
2.—Mr. Carl's Lonely Knight.
3.— Sunblink.
Time: 1.31 4/5.

The Club Cup. Two miles.
1.—Mr. Nephew's Minheimer.
2.—Mr. Oswald's Blair Athol.
3. {Mr. Marius's Argante / Mr. Quebec's Sphere} dead heat.
Time: 4.30 2/5.

The Jockey Cup. [illegible] mile.
1.—Mr. Marius's Czi[illegible]
2.—Mr. H. Morris's [illegible]rella.
3.—Mr. Bellum's Lee.
Time: 2.8 1/5.

The Fah Wah Stakes. One and a half miles.
1.—Mr. Robson's Jetsam.
2.—Mr. G. H. Potts's Norman King.
3.—Mr. Wede's Polka.
Time: 3.21.

The Shanghai Gold Challenge Cup. One and a quarter miles.
1.—Mr. Ring's Mikosh.
2.—Mr. G. H. Potts's Iron King.
3.—Mr. Quebec's Gaelic.
Time: 2.46 3/5.

The Autumn Cup. One and a quarter miles.
1.—Mr. John Peel's Cotswold.
2.—Mr. Buxey's Coronet Rose.
3.—Messrs. Brough[illegible] and Jabez's Rhone.
Time: 2.46 [illegible]

The Whampoa Stakes. One and a half miles.
1.—The Oregon S[illegible]'s Umatilla.
2.—Mr. G. H. Potts's Diamond King.
3.—Mr. Evans' Cardiff.
Time: 3.26.

SECOND DAY.

The Northern Cup. [illegible]-quarter mile.
1.—Messrs. Common & Robson's Friendship.
2.—The Columbia Stable's Coriander.
3.—Messrs. Common & Robson's Tiara.
Time: 1.41[illegible]

The China Cup. On[illegible]
1.—The Ring's Mikosh.
2.—Mr. Carl's Lonely Knight.
3.—Mr. Fernando's A[illegible]elbert.
Time: 2.10[illegible]

The Shanghai St. Leger. One and [illegible]-quarter miles.
1.—Mr. J. M. D.'s Lavender.
2.—Mr. Marius's Czardas.
3.—Mr. John Peel's Cotswold.
Time: 3.4[illegible]6.

(At the lotteries in Shanghai on the 3rd inst., the prices fetched for the respective stables for the Shanghai St. Leger were:—Messrs. J. M. D.'s stable $120; M[illegible] $100; [illegible]ec's $100; John Peel's $60; [illegible]gor's $50; Columbia's $35; Nephew's $12; G. H. Potts's $8; Oswald's $6; Toeg's $5. Total $1,149.—ED., *H.K.T.*)

The British Navy Cup. Seven furlongs.
1.—Mr. John Peel's Bicester.
2.—Mr. Middy's Sunblink.
3.—Mr. Elms' Glen Sannox.
Time: 1.19 4/5.

The Shanghai Stakes. One and a half miles.
1.—Mr. B. Robertson's Gadfly.
2.—Mr. Marius' Argante.
3.—Mr. John Peel's Ard Patrick.
Time: 3.20 [illegible]

The Racing Stakes. One and a quarter miles.
1.—Mr. Quebec's Celtic.
2.—Mr. Buxey's Invincible Rose.
3.—Mr. Spring's Kildonan.
Time: 2.44[illegible]

The Li Hsia Miau Stakes. One and three quarter miles.
1.—The Columbia Stable's Ohio.
2.—Mr. Oswald's Blair Athol.
3.—Mr. Wede's Polka.
Time: 3.50.

The Sycee Stakes. One and a quarter miles.
1.—Mr. Middy's Sunblink.
2.—Mr. Evans' Cardiff.
3.—Mr. Rurd's Coutsell.
Time: 2.43 1/5.

The Siccawei Stakes. One mile and a quarter.
1.—Mr. G. H. Potts's Heather King.
2.—Mr. Robson's Jetsam.
3.—Mr. Buxey's Coronet Rose.
Time: 2.41 1/5.

THIRD DAY.

The Flyaway Plate. Seven Furlongs.
1.—Mr. John Peel's Ard Patrick.
2.—Mr. G. H. Potts's Heather King.
3.—Mr. Durgor's White Blaze.
Time: 1.48 3/5.

Cosmopolitan Cup. One and three quarter miles.
1. {Mr. G. H. Potts's Norman King / Mr. Quebec's Cedric} dead heat.
3.—Mr. Nephew's Trittenheimer.
Time: 3.54 3/5.

Race Club Challenge Cup. One and a quarter miles.
1.—Mr. Middy's Sunblink.
2.—Mr. Quebec's Gaelic.
Mr. 3.— John Peel's Bicester.
Time: 2.41.

The Grand Stand Stakes. Three quarters of a mile.
1.—Mr. Oswal[illegible] Silvio.
2.—Mr. Charl[illegible] The Trout.
3.—Mr. Carl's Lonely Knight.
Time: 1.33 1/5.

The Pari-Mutual Cup. One and a half miles.
1.—Mr. Marius's Argante.
2.—Mr. Buxey's Coronet Rose.
3.—Mr. Fearon's Comanche.
Time: 3.18 3/5.

The Manchu Stakes. One and a quarter miles.
1.—Mr. Marius's Roland.
2.—Mr. Nephew's Marcobrunner.
3.—Mr. Moriss's Blackboy.
Time: 2.42.

The Consolation Cup. One and a quarter miles.
1.—[illegible] Coriander.
2.—Mr. Durgor's White Blaze.
3.—Mr. John Peel's Nethsdale.
Time: 2.41.

The Champion Stakes. One and a quarter miles.
1.—Mr. Quebec's Celtic.
2.—Mr. John Peel's Cotswold.
3.—The Columbia Stable's Ohio.
Time: 2.39.

The Nil Desperandum Cup. Seven Furlongs.
1.—Mr. Nephew's Marcobrunner.
2.—Messrs. Common and Robson's Tiara.
3.—The Ring's Janus.
Time: 1.50.

KING EDWARD'S BIRTHDAY

PORTUGAL'S CONGRATULATIONS.

10th inst.

Early yesterday morning the Portuguese gunboat *Rio Lima* arrived in the harbour bringing Baron de Cardoso, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Macao, who was specially commissioned to convey Senhor Montenegro's congratulations upon this occasion to His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan, Governor of this Colony, and who was entertained during the day at Government House. At Macao, in compliment to the British residents on the occasion of their King's birthday, the Portuguese Royal Standard was hoisted at the Lighthouse Fort, as is the usual custom in that colony on *gala* days.

THE LEVEE.

The closing scene of the day's celebrations fittingly took place at Government House when His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan K.C.M.G., held a *levée* in honour of the King's birthday, which was attended by just over 500 visitors, including the Naval, Military, and civil officials, the consular corps, and members of the British and foreign communities, who called to pay their respects to King Edward's representative. As usual, of course, at all *levées*, no ladies were present, as was erroneously stated by a contemporary.

The grounds were very handsomely lit up with Chinese lanterns, and as the night was balmy many visitors enjoyed a stroll around while smoking their post-prandial cigars or cigarettes, the function ending, after the partaking of light refreshments, about midnight.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

[*Contributed.*]

I.

THE KHAKI-COLOURED BOGEY.

6th inst.

Last week we heard the Chinaman fervently pleading for immunity from wrongs real and imaginary, and we saw him, to our inexpressible horror, punctuating his remarks with the corpses of murdered missionaries, the blood of butchered innocents, and the ruin which follows rebellion.

This week we listen to the lamentations of the outer barbarian, and see him itching to illustrate the gospel of revenge in colours incarnadine. Furthermore, we have the spectacle of the latter-day sect—the alarmists affirming their belief in the existence of a Yellow Peril. We hear them exhorting us to hold ourselves in readiness to stem the tide of armed aggression, which, in their opinion, is rapidly rising in the Orient to ebb in a ruined Occident. To the query—"Must we believe them?" comes the only answer "No; certainly not."

Those noble martyrs, who fell in the fight for life against a mob of Celestials, met their deaths serenely happy in the consciousness that in the eyes of their slayers they had seen no light prophetic of a Yellow Peril. There was, never, there is not, and there never will be a Yellow Peril. The Chinaman may achieve success in the prosecution of a boycott, but for the successful carrying-out of a coalition against the armed forces of Europe he has not, has never had, and ever shall have the courage necessary to achieve the desired end. Yellow fever in a semi-tropical climate have played havoc with the heart of the Chinaman. With it he may and possibly does feel a paternal affection for his offspring; he may also experience joy and sorrow to as full an extent as the Foreign Devil; but he is never instilled by it with the courage that has placed his Occidental cousin in the forefront of the world's history. It is a heart that lends a vacuous expression to his countenance; that leads him to prefer not thinking in the abstract, and (to his cost) to abstracting much without thinking. It is a heart without pity for the miseries of others; it is intensely peace loving; and it teaches the doctrine of Passive Resistance to the exactions of superiors, to the well-meant, but ill-timed interference of the missionary, and to the grab-all policy of the gentleman in the Treaty Perts.

Occasionally, when exasperated beyond endurance, it seeks the oblivion of the drunkard in copious draught of rich, red, human blood. This heart John Chinaman never wears upon his sleeve. He never did; he never does; nor will he ever. Contrary to popular belief among the majority of outer barbarians, the Chinaman's mirror of the mind does at no time reflect his innermost thoughts. Under the most searching scrutiny his face remains as enigmatical and inscrutable as that of the sphinx. Small wonder then that the missionaries are taken by surprise and slaughtered before they can offer the least resistance. We are not, however, to take these spasmodic exhibitions of fury as tokens of a blood-stained cataclysm in the years to come. John Chinaman has lived for centuries under the obloquy of taotais, mandarins, and emperors; he has submitted for ages to the pinpricks of foreign intrusion; and, he has worn the degrading queue until he has come to look upon it as a mark of distinction rather than a symbol of subjection. Can we, therefore, repose any confidence in the reiterated Yellow Peril prophecies of irresponsible sensation-mongers? We cannot, neither can we imagine Japan as the habitat of the khaki-coloured bogey. He may once have resided in that country; but, since the Japanese as the Salt of Genius have combined with the British as the Salt of the Sea, and the solidity of the admixture has been liquified by libations of l'entente cordiale and the blood that is thicker than water into a huge inland sea upon the waters of which no hostile navies shall ever float, he has seen fit to move into more congenial quarters.

Should internecine strife, however, in the dim and distant future, bring about the extirpation of the White Man, we may die happy in the belief that Macaulay's New Zealander's brother, and not the khaki-dyed villain, shall lift his voice and in unison sing:—

"Regions Cæsar never knew
"Our (*sic*) Posterity shall sway."

PROMISIO.

November 4.

II.

QUARRY BAY.

8th inst.

We are proud of our extensive quarries of superior granite, and we rejoice to find ourselves interested spectators of the fruits of capital, energy and business enterprise which are rapidly converting into a township of Quarry Bay. When we pass in review the largest cane sugar refinery in the world with its extensive wharves and spacious godowns; the rows of neat workmen's houses; the clean but narrow streets; the beautiful roomy bungalows of the Europeans; the *Dixon* recreation ground and its cycle track; the luxuriant tropical vegetation clothing the surrounding heights; the unique aerial tramway and the ingeniously constructed water dams, we find it hard to realise that twenty years ago this district was but a huge malaria-tainted swamp. We find it harder still to praise too highly the courage displayed by a very progressive local firm in combating—not unsuccessfully—the forces of Nature, and converting the primeval Good-for-Nothingness of the place into a hive of industry. Where, in the past, a dozen natives eked out a precarious livelihood, in the present, thousands find lucrative employment. Not a thousand yards from the refinery, the same firm has spread out its octopuscal tentacles, and snatched another slice from this terrestrial orb of ours which will eventually be converted into the largest and best-equipped dockyard in the Far East.

England's pessimists, "Wake up, John Bull!" pamphleteers and men of ever homely wit would do well to cast their eyes further afield than their domestic hearths, and bear in mind that there are Outposts of the Empire, other than Quarry Bay, pulsating with commercial life.

At a time like the present when Quidas, Ritas, Marie Corellis and other feminine fanatics are perverting the truth that is in us, and forbidding us to think for ourselves, it is consoling to learn that there are some women sensible enough to ask are they join their fiancés in places "somewhere East of Suez—"What is the system of drainage in vogue?"

A truthful answer is ever the best one in the long run, for on it depends the maintenance of that priceless boon a sound mind within a sound body. With this end in view we do not hesitate to advise all the embryo Benedicts in the Orient to give a minute and accurate description of the sanitary arrangements prevailing in those towns where their lot is cast.

PROMISIO.

November 6.

A BEGGAR'S SUICIDE.

10th inst.

Yesterday morning when some workmen went into No. 1 latrine at Shaukiwan a grisly sight was spread before their eyes. For some time past an individual has been making a precarious living by "picking rags," and begging in the district, but apparently having come to the end of his tether, he determined to take his courage in both hands and end his life. That he succeeded is borne out by the fact that, when the coolies entered the latrine the sight that met their startled gaze was the body of the beggar hanging from an iron cross-beam inside. The man had apparently taken off his girdle, threw one end of it over the beam, and then with the two ends formed a noose, and raising himself up, inserted his head in the noose and then let himself fall, thus hanging himself. Life was extinct when he was found and cut down by the police, and the body was removed to the *morgue* at Kowloon.

CANTON LEPER FUND.

We are requested to acknowledge the following subscriptions to the Canton Leper Fund:—

H. J. Hongkong	[illegible]
Students and Teachers, Canton	[illegible]
A Christian College	[illegible]
M. J. Paul, Esq., Canton	[illegible]

THE PARTNERSHIP BILL.

CHARACTER OF THE PROVISIONS.

PENALTIES AND FORMS.

6th inst.

In our Saturday's issue we gave prominence to the fact that a Bill entitled "An Ordinance for the Registration of Partnerships and Firms" had been introduced into the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements, at the instance of the Attorney-General. So important is this measure from a mercantile point of view that we do not deem it necessary to apologise for submitting a resumé of the terms of the Bill as published in the Straits Settlements *Gazette*. The Bill, as the Singapore papers have stated, is scarcely likely to be passed in its present form; it will be subject to amendments dictated by the experience of the mercantile community as voiced through the Chamber of Commerce. But in this Bill we have the first definite step towards an alteration of the present unsatisfactory conditions which prevail in Hongkong as well as in the Straits Settlements, and anything which tends to remedy the existing state of affairs is to be welcomed. If the opinion in Singapore is divided on the merits of the Bill, we may take it that as a whole it will not gain the unqualified support of merchants here, but it is a basis on which the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce will be in a position to work. It is a beginning. All are agreed that legislation is necessary; the question is what form that legislation should take. The Singapore Bill is the outcome of representations from the Chamber of Commerce and it has been drawn up in consultation with the leading members of the community of the southern port and the leading lights of the Bar, who have especial reason to desire the enactment of such a measure. For that reason it may be assumed that the Bill is, in a way, a *modus vivendi*, which may or may not commend itself to all who are particularly concerned in its provisions, but which will certainly attract attention.

PREAMBLE.

There are only 18 clauses in the Bill, and a schedule. The preamble is short and explicit: it reads—"Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the registration of partnerships and firms carrying on business in the Colony, it is hereby enacted," etc. The first clause which states that the Ordinance may be cited as "The Registration of Firms Ordinance, 1905," has an interesting sub-section—"This Ordinance shall not affect any debt or liability incurred prior to the coming into operation of this Ordinance." That, of course, clears the ground to a certain extent.

DEFINITION OF "FIRM."

The question "What is a firm?" arises in the second clause, and here we have a definition which may lead to some controversy. "Firm" means, according to the Bill, "every partnership or corporate body carrying on any trade or business within the Colony, and includes every person carrying on such trade or business under any name, style or chop other than, or in addition to, his own proper name, and every person carrying on the business of a money-lender under a 'yellasum" or mark; but does not include any corporate body which which is for the time being registered in the Colony under the provisions of any statutory enactment relating to Joint Stock Companies or to any Banking Company carrying on business in the Colony under the provisions of a Royal Charter or of a local Ordinance. The proper name in the case of a Chinese means the name by which he is generally known." A distinction is made as to what is meant by a "Chinese firm," the Bill defining it as "a firm of which every member is Chinese or carries on business under a Chinese chop." "The Court" is intended as the Supreme Court while "duly constituted agent" means an agent appointed by a power of attorney which has been deposited in the Supreme Court under the Conveyancing of Law of Property Ordinance of 1886.

REGISTRARS.

The Governor will be empowered, under the third clause, to appoint Registrars and, if necessary, Deputy Registrars to carry out the provisions of the Ordinance in Singapore, Penang and Malacca, and those appointed shall be deemed to be public servants.

REGISTRATION OF NEW FIRMS.

The next two clauses are important. The first says that after the Ordinance is passed and has come into operation, "every firm carrying on any trade or business in the Colony and every firm carrying on the business of money lenders in the Colony may be registered." The "may be" is strengthened by the "shall" in the next clause, which says that "any person or persons proposing to carry on business as a firm, shall, before commencing business as such firm notify the same to the Registrar of the Settlement within which he or they reside, who shall give notice in writing to such person or persons to register such persons on or before a day to be named in such notice and such firm shall thereupon register itself, and from the date of such registration shall be deemed to be a firm within the meaning of this Ordinance as if it were already carrying on business."

A penalty is imposed under the Bill for failure to register. "Every person failing to register such firm . . . shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars for every day after the day named during which the firm remains unregistered." There appears to be some obscurity in that provison, for the registration is not apparently compulsory until the Registrar has given notice in writing to register. Sections which follow, however, elaborate this point.

PARTICULARS REQUIRED.

The registration requires a variety of things which are set forth under different heads. A statutory declaration will be required from every member of the firm resident in the Colony, or from its duly constituted agent. And the declaration shall give the following particulars; the firm's name; the nature of its business; the full address of the principal establishment and of all branch establishments whether carried on as branches or agencies; the full address of every firm in which the registering firm is a partner; and in the case of a firm not being a corporate body such particulars as will lead to the identification of the instrument constituting the partnership.

INDIVIDUAL INQUIRIES.

Then, where the firm is not a corporate body, the following particulars will be required as to each member of the firm—the name or names in full by which he is known in the Colony, or under which he appears in the books of such firm; and in the case of Chinese names the Chinese characters for such names; his residences in the Colony and outside the Colony; his birth-place; his age or approximate age; the name of his father, if such partner be a minor or a Muhammadan or an Indian; if such partner be a female, the name of her father and the name of her husband or reputed husband, if any.

WHAT THE REGISTRAR MAY DEMAND.

The Registrar may dispense with the information as to the registering partner's birth place, etc., at his discretion. But there are other particulars required such as the names of those entitled to sign *per pro*, or otherwise. The declaration has to be accompanied by the instrument which constitutes the partnerships, or in the case of a corporate body, the Articles of Association, Memorandum or Charter or other instrument incorporating the body. The firm signature and in the case of Chinese firms the impression of the chief seal or chop is necessary.

Provision is made for the proper entering of the declarations in other parts of the Straits Settlements, and the person presenting the declaration must satisfy the Registrar as to his identity. To prove identity the Registrar may examine the parties under oath, but that may be dispensed with if the declaration is signed by a solicitor of the Supreme Court, a magistrate, J. P., or Commissioner to take Affidavits; a bank manager, accountant or cashier; a member of the Singapore or Penang Chambers of Commerce; or a police officer not below the rank of inspector. There are other minor details in sub-sections of the usual character.

RENEWABLE ANNUALLY.

Every registration under the Ordinance will continue in force for a year, and must be renewed at the end of that time, otherwise the registration becomes void. In cases where changes occur in a firm which has been registered, notice has to be given to the Registrar who will advertise the changes in the *Government Gazette*.

RESPONSIBILITIES.

Firms which have been registered will be required to keep its firm name and number of its certificate "painted or affixed" on the outside of every office or place in which the business of the firm is carried on. And if a member or an agent of a firm makes a default in complying with the provisions of the Ordinance in this respect he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and to a further fine not exceeding twenty dollars for every day during which the default continues.

AN IMPORTANT SECTION.

The tenth section describes the consequences of non-registration and they are truly portentous. If a firm which should be registered under the Ordinance fails to do so within three months from the date of the commencement of the Ordinance, or if a firm fails to register under the provisions set forth then—

"No suit shall be maintained by the firm, or any member thereof, in respect of any debt or contract incurred or entered into during the period of such non-registration to or with the firm or to or with any person on its behalf in the way of trade.

"If the firm be a corporate body, or one of which all the members are resident without the Colony, all agents who purport to act on behalf of such firm shall be personally liable, jointly and severally, for all debts and upon all contracts incurred or entered into by or in behalf of the firm during the period of such non-registration."

In other words a firm cannot bring an action to recover sums due to it while it remains unregistered, while agents will find themselves liable to pay out of their own pockets any debts they may have incurred in behalf of their firms, unless they take the precaution to see that their agency is registered. That of course is a very drastic provision and should occasion considerable speculation; for if the Ordinance is passed and proves unworkable the unregistered firms will find themselves in a most peculiar position—between the devil and the deep sea, in fact.

EVEN PHOTOGRAPHS REQUIRED.

If a partner is registered in his absence he must take the first opportunity to correct the details given to the Registrar in his behalf. If the Registrar [illegible] a photograph of any partner in a firm the photograph must be forthcoming.

MORE CONSEQUENCES.

Besides the evils which may befall the partner of a firm which has failed to register, "no suit shall be maintained by any person or his representatives for any relief on the footing of the existence of a partnership between such person and any other person in such firm in respect of any period of time during which such person was not only registered as a member of such firm unless it be proved that such non-registration was not due to any negligence or omission on his part." The sub-section to Clause 12 declares that a person or the estate of a deceased person shall not be liable in respect of any debt or liability of a firm registered under the Ordinance incurred after the date of its registration unless such person was at the time when the liability was incurred duly registered as a member of such firm.

THE REGISTER AS EVIDENCE.

The Registrar must keep proper books for registration purposes, and upon payment of prescribed fees anybody may inspect and take extracts from or copies of the statements filed. The register will also be deemed *prima facie* evidence of the facts appearing there. And in the absence of fraud it will not be competent for any person whose duty it was to furnish the Registrar with the true particulars to adduce evidence in refutation of the statements in the Register.

PROTECTING THE REGISTRAR.

If anybody hold that his name has been improperly entered on or omitted from the register he may get the register rectified by appealing to the Supreme Court. The fees taken under the Ordinance will, of course, form part of the public revenue; and provision is made declaring that the Registrar or his Deputy cannot be sued for anything done or intended to be done until the expiration of a month after notice has been served on the Registrar stating the cause of action and other particulars.

THE SCHEDULE.

The Schedule to the Bill is in the following terms:—

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

On this day of A.D. 190 before me a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements practising in the Straits Settlements, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace (as the case may be) of personally appeared A.B. who of my own personal knowledge I know (or who from information given to me by trustworthy and respectable persons, viz., C.D. of and E.D. of I verily believe) to be the identical person whose name A.B. is subscribed to the within (or above) written instrument and acknowledged that he (or she) had voluntarily executed this instrument.

Witness my hand and seal.

It should be noted that the Attorney General for the Straits Settlements in the course of his "Objects and reasons" says—"Registration will not be purely voluntary, but voluntary for existing firms, and compulsory for firms instituted after the commencement of the Ordinance."

THE *Nanfangpao* says that the prefect of Wuchang and the assessors appointed by Viceroy Chang Chih-tung have agreed among themselves to sentence Mr. Chang, editor of the Hankow *Chupao*, to ten years' imprisonment for publishing the article which is alleged to be seditious.—Certain regulations drawn up by the Shangpu for the control of the public Press are to come into force at next Chinese New Year.—The Waiwupu have approached the British Minister with a view to the cancellation of the concession to build the Soochow Hangchow-Ningpo Railway.

CHAU TUNG SANG IN COURT.

QUESTION OF PRIORITY.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S DECISION.

6th inst.

At the Supreme Court this morning in Original Jurisdiction, His Lordship Sir Francis Piggot, Chief Justice, delivered his decision on the question of priority of service of writ regarding two cases brought by the Sin Tak Bank and the Soy Kut Bank, respectively, against Chau Tung Sang, the former suing for $20,000 and the latter for $10,000, due on four promissory notes two of $10,000, and two of $5,000 each, for which, in the absence of the defendant, His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiffs with costs, and ordered stay of execution in both cases until he had given his decision on the question raised by Mr. H. E. Pollock of the priority of service of writ.

Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. D. V. Steavenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiff Bank in the first suit, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. L. d'Almada e Castro, of Messrs. Brutton, Hett and Goldring's office, for the plaintiff Bank in the second suit, the defendant neither being present nor represented by Counsel.

His Lordship said:—A question of priority as between two writs of what is called "Foreign Attachment" in the Code of Civil Procedure was raised in two actions against Chau Tung Sang. I must say at once that the heading to this chapter of the Code is erroneous. It is a process for seizing property within the Jurisdicton belonging to a defendant out of the Jurisdiction, without having recourse to the usual procedure of service out of the jurisdiction. This is made clear by section 453 (1) (*b*) which provides that one of the conditions precedent to the procedure being made use of is that the plaintiff has taken out a writ of summons against the defendant; but that the defendant is absent from the Colony, or is concealing himself and therefore cannot be served. It is quite regular to issue a writ of summons for service within the jurisdiction against a defendant who may be abroad, although it cannot be served at the time. Its object being to serve the defendant should he at any time be found within the jurisdiction. Under this process it becomes useful in another way: where the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction property belonging to the defendant in the Colony may be seized. This in principle resembles the Scotch procedure of arrestment to found jurisdiction. It is a very exceptional procedure, but under the circumstances of this Colony where much business is conducted with Chinamen who come and go so easily to Canton it is a very valuable one. The question of priority must, whenever the defendant has many creditors in the Colony, be exceedingly important, but as the Code is now drafted it is not free from doubt in the case of the procedure being made use of against immoveables. Every point which could throw any light on the meaning of the sections was put before me, the question being ably argued on both sides.

In Action 353, at the suit of Siu Tak Bank, the writ so called of "Foreign Attachment" was issued on 9th October, the memorial was registered in the Land Office at 10 a.m. on 10th, and it reached the Bailiff for execution at 10.46 a.m. on 13th.

In Action 355, at the suit of Soy Kut Bank, the writ was issued on 11th October, reached the Bailiff at 3.15 p.m. and was registered in Land

The Plaintiff in 353 contends that under sections 462 and 463 of the Code the registration of the memorial in the Land Office is the step necessary to give vitality to the writ. He did not in fact give the writ to the Bailiff till 3 days after. The Plaintiff in 355 contends that under section 458 of the Code the important step is the handing of the writ to the Bailiff for execution; his registration took place immediately afterwards.

The question is whether in the case of immoveables the registration in the Land Office or the handing of the writ to the Bailiff for execution is the important step.

Now section 458 deals with priority of writs; it runs as follows:—

(1) Where two or more writs issue at the suit of different plaintiffs, they shall take priority respectively according to the date and time at which they reach the hands of the Bailiff for execution.

In deciding this question the most natural course would seem to be to refer to this section and establish the priority according to it, in which case the Soy Kut Bank would come first. But the Siu Tak Bank in action 353, pinning their faith entirely on section 463, says that section 458 applies only to the case of moveables. It is to be noted that they were in fact first in the field—their procedure having been commenced on 10th whereas that of the plaintiff in action 355 was only commenced on 11th. The law usually favours the speedy creditor; yet he cannot prevail if this procedure is erroneous

Now the reason advanced for saying that section 458 does not apply to the case of immoveables is that section 457 provides that 'every writ against moveables shall be executed by the Bailiff, and that the words 'two or more writs' in 458 must naturally refer to the word 'writ' in the section immediately preceding it more especially as they appear to be linked by the reference to "execution by the Bailiff." It was further suggested that execution by a Bailiff is appropriate only to the case of moveables. Against this there are two points urged: 1st, the absence of the connecting word 'such,' which is invariably used in drafting where one section is intended to refer to any subject dealt with in the section immediately preceding it.

And this is supported by a reference to the old Code No. 13 of 1873, in which section 82 (6) [now 457] begins "Every writ of Foreign Attachment against moveable property"—and section 82 (7) [now section 458] begins "Where two or more writs of Foreign Attachment issue." The first section is specific, the second general, and I do not think that, so far as these sections of the old Code are concerned, the argument of the plaintiff in action 353 could stand. I see no reason to suppose that anything was intended by the merely verbal modification in the new Code. Secondly, the second paragraph of section 458 which is new, provides that "no such writ," i.e. no such writ as is referred to in the *1st para.*, "*shall take priority over a writ of execution* in an "action pending at the date of such writ of Foreign Attachment." Now if the word "writ" here were limited to moveable property there would be no similar provision in the case of writs against immoveable property.

I now come to the argument that registration of the memorial in the Land Office is the essential to the vitality of the writ. Section 462 has the marginal note "Execution of writ against immoveable property," which corresponds with the marginal note to section 457—"Execution of writ against moveable property"; and obviously the first point taken is that the sections preceding 462 do not apply to execution against immoveables.—The second point is also obvious that as between two memorials registered in the Land Office priority is settled according to the time of registration; no express reference to this priority would be necessary in the Code, were the argument sound.

But the point of the argument of the plaintiff in action 353 was that this registration was essential to the vitality of the writ, because registration was always necessary in the case of execution against immoveables; in other words, that the execution by the Bailiff in s. 458 was inapplicable to immoveables, as the power of the Bailiff to execute depended on registration.

I think the solution of the question before me is to be arrived at by following out the train of thought suggested by this argument. I use this language as the wording of the Code is by no means free from doubt, and it is only after giving the matter prolonged consideration that I have been able to arrive at a conclusion. In the first place, as the writ issued under this chapter of the Code is not an ordinary writ of execution, special provisions must be made for executing it.

Section 457 provides for execution by the Bailiff in the case of moveables.

There is no similar provision with regard to writs against immoveables. But I have already construed the first words of section 458 (1) as not applicable to writs against moveables only, and it therefore follows from this that the words which determine priority "according to the date and time at which they reach the hands of the Bailiff for execution" carry with them an implication that such writs against immoveables are also to be executed by the Bailiff." This of itself might not perhaps have decided the question unless the reason of the thing were also in favour of this construction, and of its necessary consequences.

Let us see how judgments are to be executed.

Judgment for money is by section 371 to be enforced by attachment and sale of the debtor's property, the property liable to attachment being defined in section 377, and includes moveables and immoveables. By section 394 the paper writ for execution is to be issued by the Registrar, and by section 399 the Court is to cause the property to be attached in the manner afterwards prescribed. By section 400 moveables are to be attached by actual seizure by the Bailiff; and by section 401 the attachment in the case of immoveables is to be made by prohibitory order, which by section 406 (2) is to be served on the defendant, and is to be registered in the Land Office if the property is already registered.

The Form for Execution, No. 30, addressed to the Bailiff provides for seizure in the case of moveables, and the service of prohibitory orders, the prohibitory order—Form 32,—being that issued by the Registrar on the application of the party. Turning now to the procedure called "Foreign Attachment," section 462 provides for the case of immoveables, a registration clause pure and simple. There must be some analogy between the process of execution in the case of this attachment and in the case of judgments. But if the argument of the plaintiff in action 353 is sound, the registration alone would be sufficient.

The writ issued under section 453 is "of general attachment" against all the defendant's property in the jurisdiction, moveable and immoveable, and it is in Form 38, addressed to the Bailiff. This Form is short and does not contain express instructions as in the case of Form 30, the ordinary writ of execution. The meaning of section 457 must therefore be that in the case of moveables the Bailiff is to seize, for there would be no other way in which he could execute the writ. But the process by way of prohibitory order is apparently not required either for moveables or immoveables for there is no reference to it. But in the case of immoveables there is to be registration in the Land Office, and a prohibitory order for immoveable property not to be sold registered. This registration therefore stands in lieu of the prohibitory order. But it is impossible for it to stand by itself in lieu of the issue of the writ to the Bailiff. If it were so the form of the writ would be meaningless.

The writ must be issued; and as it is addressed to the Bailiff it must go to him; and as it must go to him priority must be decided in accordance with the rule laid down in s. 458 (1), although the writ which reached the Bailiff second should reach the Land Office first. This therefore is the broad principle which this judgment must be held to decide. But in the case before me the facts are different, for the plaintiff in action 353 registered his memorial before handing the writ to the Bailiff. Pursuing the analogy between the two procedures, this is as if the plaintiff were, in the case of an ordinary judgment, to get the prohibitory order issued before the writ of execution is in the Bailiff's hands. In this case therefore there is no such attachment as is contemplated under this Chapter of the Code; for all attachments must be by process of Court. If Mr. Calthrop's ingenious argument were sound, such a course would inevitably be justified; but it would, as I have already said, render the words actually used in the sections and Forms of the Code meaningless.

The real difficulty in the case arises from the omission of many words in the section which would have made their meaning clearer. In addition to those already noticed, there is this further omission, that although the writ to the Bailiff requires him to attach, there seems, in the case of immoveables, to be no further step which he is required to take. Undoubtedly this is an argument in favour of the plaintiff in action 353; but, whatever may be the reason for this omission, I am clear that the formality of handing the writ to the Bailiff cannot be omitted, that the reception of this writ by the Bailiff is a necessary initial step in all cases, whether the property attached be moveables or immoveable, and therefore that in all cases priority is to be determined as laid down in section 458, that is according to the time at which the writs respectively reach the Bailiff for execution. Priority therefore rests with the plaintiff in 355.

Another difficulty arises which may be serious. The memorial in Action 353 does not cover all the properties which apparently belong to the defendant, as the memorial in 355 refers to "sub-sec. 2 of section D of reclamation to Marine Lot 1B". So far as I can see there is nothing in the rules which requires the plaintiff to specify the properties which he wishes to attach. The rules and forms are general, and apply to all property moveable or immoveable belonging to the defendant within the jurisdiction. It seems to me therefore that the attachment created by the writ in 353 need not be limited to the properties specified in the memorial, but applies to his other property and both writs to any other property belonging to the defendant not specified in them. This point was not argued before me. It is right however that I should express my opinion on it; but the parties may apply, if they find it necessary, for the judgment on this point to be varied.

THE Russia cruiser *Zemtchug* left Manila for Vladivostok early on the morning of 27th Oct. and by a report issued by the semafore de Mariveles at 10.10 a.m. that morning she was steaming away off the coast of Bataan. She was expected to arrive at her destination on Saturday. The two remaining cruisers, the *Oleg* and *Aurora*, sailed for Saigon at about 8 o'clock a.m. on 28th idem *en route* to Kronstadt.

"MIKADO DAY."

THE JAPANESE BALL.

A GRAND AND BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

4th inst.

Truly it may be said that it has remained for Japan to show us in Hongkong what can be done in the way of entertainment, and all who saw the brilliant spectacular scene which was presented in the City Hall last night will undoubtedly acknowledge that it was a sight not easily to be forgotten by those privileged to see it. We all know that the sons of the Empire of the "Risen Sun" (its new designation) are artists to their finger tips; but, that acknowledged, it could not but make one pause in amazement at the view of the *fouts ensemble* presented, when the ball was at its height, when it became known that all the multifarious arrangements, the manufacture of the "specialities" in the scheme of decoration, were the work of one short week. The delicate arrangement of dwarf trees around and about was the exclusive work of Japanese ladies of the Colony, who had only perfected themselves in this branch of art after two years' of careful study. The idea of the Nikko Bridge, which first caught the eye on entering the ground floor of the City Hall, emanated from the versatile brain of Captain Tonami, Japanese Naval Adviser, and did him and his coadjutor the greatest credit.

All being in readiness, the Reception Committee, whose names we published in our last issue, took up their places in the reception-room (the old Chamber of Commerce), and had not long to wait for their guests who soon came pouring in, in twos and threes and fours of a party, until there was one continuous stream of expectant trippers thronging the staircase and approaches to the Hall wherein the object of their presence, was to be provided—the dancing.

OPENING THE BALL.

His Excellency the Governor, with that consideration which marks all His Excellency's public appearances, arrived punctually at 9.30 p.m. accompanied by his aide-de-Camp, Captain Arbuthnot-Leslie, and his Private Secretary, Mrs. R. A. B. Ponsonby, when after the usual greetings had been exchanged, the programme was opened with the State Lancers, in which the following took part: His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. M. Noma, Consul M. Noma and Mrs. Villiers Hatton, Captain Tonami and Lady Piggott, and Major-General Villiers Hatton and Mrs. Mihara.

Other sets having been duly formed the opening bars of the *San Toy* Lancers set them all in motion.

The ball thus being opened the following programme of dances was gone through to the excellent strains of the popular Royal West Kent Band:—

PROGRAMME.

1—Lancers	San Toy
2—Valse	Donau Wellen
3—Valse	Eldorado
4—Twostep	Mosquito's Parade
5—Valse	Sourire D'Avril
6—Lancers	A Country Girl
7—Twostep	Whistling Rufus
8—Valse	Sobre Las Olas

SUPPER DANCES.

1—Valse	Bleue
2—Valse	Luna
3—Valse	Sevengali
9—Valse	Santiago
10—Valse	The Choristers
11—Twostep	Blaze Away
12—Lancers	The Geisha
13—Valse	Blue Danube
14—Valse	Amoureuse
17—Lancers	[illegible]
18—Twostep	Hiawatha

THE SUPPER.

On the stroke of the mid-night the strains of "The Roast Beef of Old England" announced that all was in readiness for the hungry trippers, to enjoy an interlude in which to partake of such substantial refreshments as they needed, to carry them through the further pleasurable work of "tripping the light fantastic toe" so long as their energies and the Band's powers held up.

A procession was then formed to the supper-room, elegantly decorated and laid out in St. George's Hall, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Natthan, leading the way with Mrs. M. Noma, followed by Major-General Villiers Hatton with Mrs. Mihara, Captain Tonami and Lady Piggott, Admiral Kiesel and Lady Berkeley, Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith and Mrs. Arima, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham and Mrs. Clark, Hon. Mr. Dickson and Mrs. Matsuda, who took their places in the order named to the right of His Excellency the Governor. On His Excellency's left were Mr. M. Noma and Mrs. Villiers Hatton, Admiral Richard and Mrs. Williams, Sir Francis Piggott and Mrs. Minami, Commodore Williams and Mrs. Chatham, Sir Henry Berkeley and Mrs. Kondo, Hon. Dr. F. Clark and Mrs. Hiroi, Sir Paul Chater and Mrs. Dickson, some 200 others taking places at the other tables. The following was the menu then discussed elegantly laid out and served by a local hotel:—

MENU.

Beef Tea.
Cold Fish à la Mayonnaise.
Paté de Foie Gras en Aspic.
Cold Chicken.
York Ham.
Roast Quail. Roast Beef.
Roast Leg of Mutton.
Gooseberry Jelly.
Apricot Jelly.
Pear Jelly.
Chocolate Ice Cream.
Vanilla Ice Cream.
Assorted Cakes.
Fruits in Season.
Tea. Coffee.
Cheese and Crackers.

THE DANCE PROGRAMMES.

The programmes were very prettily designed by Mr. H. Yera, and showed the Emperor's emblem, the 16-petal'ed chrysanthemum, emblazoned in gold with the national flags of the empire crossed below, and surrounded by white chrysanthemums, the legend "Mikado Ball, 3rd November, 1905"; the *menu* cards being of similar design.

We learn that the Japanese ladies who took part in the dancing have been assiduously studying and practising the English dances for the past week, and the short training enabled them to do their parts with admirable grace and precision.

The function was kept up in all its livelinesa till the very "wee sma' hours ayant the twal," and it was only the irritating memory that ferries and trams, like tide and time, wait for no man, that caused the guests to flit away at the height of their enjoyment, all expressing the unanimous opinion that the ball had been an unqualified success, and the most enjoyable function ever provided in Hongkong for many a long year, while "Banzais, Banzais" were heard on every side as the regretful guests slowly, but by no means silently, drifted away.

THE BALL FROM WITHIN.

A BRITISH A'S VIEW.

Japan is not a dancing nation, and consequently a Japanese ball is something in the nature of a paradox. But true to their character for thoroughness, the Japanese made their "Mikado Ball" a colossal success. It was only a fortnight ago that the idea of giving a ball to Hongkong was suggested. A few of the leading Japanese residents got together and money being no object, it was decided that the proclamation of peace and the Emperor's Birthday should be celebrated together. Now a ball is a strictly European idea; calisthenics and deportment are not taught in the schools of Japan for the simple reason that every Japanese is a pocket edition of Lord Chesterfield and an up-to-date Beau Brummell. But having decided on a ball, no half measures were allowed.

Last night, in the smoking room, a Japanese sporting a sprig of Cambridge blue in his coat, said to me—"You know we can't dance very well." "Oh, that's all right," I said. "I'm not a dancing man myself." He persisted—"The hardest work I've had for a fortnight has been learning dancing." For a fortnight the Japanese community has been whirling through the mazes of the waltz and doing the one-two-three of Grossmith's creation, the polka. And not a soul knew anything about it. Is it not charactoristic of the Japanese that they should have gone to the trouble of learning how to dance, and expected to be proficient at the end of a fortnight? I hesitatingly suggested that friends of mine who were in the ball had been dancing for fourteen years instead of fourteen days and they could not dance yet. Of course, that is heresy, and it is only in a smoking room that the idea could be mooted. But, like the sailor who tried to rhyme and couldn't, it's a fact, whether it's prose or poetry.

A young Japanese—by the way how is it that all Japanese speak English so accurately, so pedantically, if I may be allowed to use the word in its proper sense as meaning a precisian—said to me shortly after I arrived—"Now, don't blame us; whatever you want and we have you can have." Naturally, I said I was overwhelmed. But the Japanese gentleman who said he was in charge of the room and kept an eye on some West Kent officers as if he expected to see them having a scrap or picking pockets, insisted that I must want something. So he said "Whisky-soda." That was the keynote, for whenever a Japanese friend forgot a word, he said "Whisky-soda."

His Excellency the Governor came early; one remembered the Taft night when people stood against railings and leaned up to trees for weary hours waiting for the gubernatorial party—and Alice. This time Sir Matthew was on time, because, I suppose, he had not to consult the post-prandial proclivities of a democratic Republican. Now, those who have met His Excellency at ordinary times are all strongly impressed with his business-like way. A witticism would be absolutely foreign to his nature at such times—a joke would mean ten years' hard. See him at a Japanese ball. See him and a Japanese lady leading the crowd of dancers, and you see another man. With all his orders and decorations, Sir Matthew Nathan was the most joyous man at the ball. He romped through a set of lancers like a schoolboy; even his aide-de-camp petered out when matched against the high spirits of the Governor.

Captain Tonami, that quiet, intelligent officer of Japan's navy, whom you have rightly described as inscrutable, was a host in himself. A breast covered with orders, which glittered and flashed in the light, a fine presence, and a charming smile, Captain Tonami lived, one might think, for the guests. While Mr. Noma, the Consul, ran hither and thither inventing ways of entertainment. Two naval officers, an artilleryman, Mrs. Nathan, [illegible] desisted from his attempt to enliven the guests.

A group of Civil Servants were standing at the only open space on the balcony—all the rest were occupied with Cupid's bowers, and the little rascal was busy last night—when a lantern fell. It burned rapidly, but those who say that a Civil Servant does not earn his salary should be condemned to purgatory forthwith. One Civil Servant, who is noted for his height, rushed into a "bower" captured the blazing scroll and gallantly trampled upon it. It was a sight for the gods. To see a Civil Servant working for the fun of the thing was worth the money expended on pumps and dress ties.

We are accustomed to hear that our friends the French are great on dancing. That is because those of us who are entering the sere and yellow, remember the Moulin Rouge. But last night the officers of the *Montcalm* were not a dancing set. They enjoyed themselves quietly in the card-room; and they can play Bridge! One youngster, probably a lieutenant, danced every dance on the programme, even to the supper-dances. Pierre Loti—he looked like Pierre Loti—haunted the "bowers" and was a great success.

Altogether the ball was a grand success. People were only wondering last night what the St. Andrew's people were saying, and how they would eclipse the Japanese ball. This much is certain; the Japanese in Hongkong have cemented the ties of friendship which formerly existed, and proved that, to use an Americanism, they are "no slouch" when it comes to giving a ball.

SENEX.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of Water in Reservoirs on the 1st November.

LEVEL

	1904.	1905.
Tytam...	2' 5" above overflow	2' 8½" below overflow
Byewash...	2' 9" above overflow	28' 2" below overflow
Pokfulam..	4' 6" above overflow	9' 4" below overflow
Wong-nai-cheong..	12' 10½" above overflow	45' 2" below overflow

STORAGE GALLONS.

	1904.	1905.
Tytam.....	406,220,000	362,135,000
Byewash.....	18,526,000	nil.
Pokfulam.....	56,220,000	45,680,000
Wong-nai-cheong	15,760,000	nil.
Total.....	496,726,000	407,815,000

Consumption of Water in the City of Victoria and Hill District during the month of October.

	1904.	1905.	
Consumption...	140,058,000	122,367,000	gallons
Estimated population	225,600	230,500	
Consumption per head per day.....	20.0	17.1	gallons

Consumption of Water in Kowloon Peninsula during the month of October.

	1904.	1905.	
Consumption...	15,336,000	27,243,000	gallons
Estimated population	70,350	75,850	
Consumption per head per day	7.0	7.5	gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LD.

SPECIAL MEETING.

4th inst.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, was held at the offices of the Company in Queen's Buildings to-day. The members present were:—Messrs. H. A. W. Slade, chairman; A. G. Wood; N. A. Siebs; G. H. Medhurst; A. Forbes—directors; and W. J. Saunders, secretary; J. Y. V. Vernon, F. D. Goddard, Ho Fook, A. B. Rouse, C.M.G., Burnie, H. Carvalho, J. A. Jupp, W. H. Gaskell, F. P. Hett, J. C. Peter, H. M. Tibbey, and the clerk of the Company.

The Secretary, Mr. Saunders, read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The special Resolution which you have just heard read may seem to you rather long and somewhat difficult to comprehend, but it has been carefully settled by our legal advisers and when studied it is really very simple. Reduced to ordinary phrases it practically means that the Society takes power to enter into partnership arrangements with other Marine Insurance Companies, to purchase shares in such companies, and generally to invest in such manner as may be determined. We have already in our Articles of Association an Investment Clause which is a sufficiently full one and would seem at first sight to authorise the purchase of shares in other Marine Insurance Companies; but we are advised that it is very doubtful if this authority is valid unless also conferred by the Memorandum of Association; and we therefore seek to alter our Memorandum by adding to the objects of the Society the further objects detailed in the Resolution. While our main reason for seeking these additional powers is to put ourselves in a position to purchase for the Society the shares of the China Traders' Insurance Company and to carry out the scheme referred to in the circular letters issued to the Society's shareholders under the dates of the 29th August and the 11th October last, yet quite apart from this scheme and whether it be carried through or not, we think it very necessary that we should have these powers and that all doubt as to the validity of our Investment Clause should be removed. It will not be out of place, however, if I take this opportunity of saying a few words with reference to this proposal to purchase the shares, or rather the majority of the shares, of the China Traders' Insurance Company. Although our circulars of the 29th August and the 11th October were very carefully worded and set out the proposal in precise terms, yet there seems to be a good deal of misapprehension in the minds of the general public as to what will be the actual effect of the scheme when carried through. First I may say that although the interests of the two companies may be amalgamated there is under the scheme no amalgamation of the two companies themselves. Each will retain its constitution unimpaired with its own articles of association, its own seal and its own board of directors. Each, we hope, will retain its constituency unimpaired. Those that now insure with the China Traders need not cease to insure with the China Traders because the Society becomes a shareholder in that Company. They will still be able to get China Traders' policies, and all their contracts with that Company will remain in full force. It is true that in Hongkong, in London, in Shanghai or in Yokohama they may have to come to a different door and find a different man at the receipt of custom, but that will be all the difference, and in other places where there are Mercantile Agencies we hope that these will continue to do the same work as at present. We further hope to make such arrangements that it will be quite immaterial to everybody concerned (whether shareholders or constituents of either company), as to which company does the business. The idea is that with one set of premises and one staff instead of two sets of premises and two separate staffs the ratio of charges to premium will be considerably reduced and the ratio of profit to premium correspondingly increased, that under identical underwriting management much of the labour and money which is at present wasted in securing protection against excess lines will be saved, and that energies which are at present to some extent directed against each other in competition will in future be applied towards a common end. I am glad to inform you that we received a telegram from our London Branch last Tuesday, to the effect that, in response to a circular issued in London to shareholders there on the lines of our circular of the 11th October and asking for an expression of opinion for or against the proposed scheme, 330 votes had been received in favour of the scheme and only one vote against, whereas only 44 votes remained unrecorded. We have not sent out voting papers here, as only the votes of shareholders at this meeting in person or by proxy have any effect in passing a special resolution, but we have proxies here from a good many shareholders in case of need so that I feel sure that the great majority of the Society's shareholders are in favour of the scheme. By the 1st December we shall know what proportion of the China Traders' shareholders accept our offer, and I have no doubt that the great majority will do so.

Mr. Jupp seconded.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

The Chairman—A confirmatory meeting will be held here at noon on Monday, the 20th of November.

THE TEBRAU PLANTING COMPANY, IN LIQ.

THE FINAL MEETING.

7th inst.

The final meeting of the Tebrau Planting Company, Ltd., was held in the office of the liquidators, Messrs. John D. Humphreys and Son, Queen's Buildings to-day. Mr. J. A. Jupp presided and those present were Messrs. P. C. Potts, Lau Chu Pak, Wong Man Lam, J. D. Cottar, and J. A. Tarrant.

The report, which has already been published, stated that, according to the liquidators there was a net balance of Capital, after paying and providing for all liabilities, of $43,685.09 which amount admitted of their returning to the shareholders 45.34 per cent of their capital, equal to two dollars twenty-six and seven-tenths cents per five-dollar share.

The Chairman said the accounts spoke for themselves and it was unnecessary to enlarge upon them. They could see how the money had been disposed of and how they stood. He then invited questions.

No questions being forthcoming,

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak seconded, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman—There is one other small matter, which has to be decided and that is what is to be done with the books and papers of the Company. It is provided by law that the shareholders should say what must be done with them. I suggest they be given to the liquidators. We could have them burned if you like.

Mr. Potts—No, no. Give them to the liquidators.

Agreed.

The Chairman—That definitely finishes the Tebrau Planting Company. Good-day, gentlemen.

SOCIEDADE PHILHARMONICA'S CONCERT.

AT THE ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

6th inst.

On Saturday night St. Andrew's Hall, which on the previous night had been the scene of feasting and revelry on the occasion of the Japanese Ball, again threw open its doors, this time for a more staid and serious function, the Sociedade Philharmonica's grand concert in aid of the funds of the Seamen's Institute at Kowloon. The decorations arranged for the previous night's entertainment still remained, giving the hall a very fine appearance, the box-garden attracting much interest and attention from those who had not previously seen it.

A very choice, if somewhat lengthy, programme had been arranged and with somewhat unwonted punctuality, Mr. F. Gonzales, by a tap of his *baton* on the stand before him, called his band of performers to attention and opened the proceedings with Strobl's Grand March, "David," which was admirably interpreted by the combined orchestra, and was received with hearty applause. So was their next effort, Wagner's Grand March "Tannhauser," though this lacked something of the spirit of the first venture. The first vocal item was a quartette, "Slow oh the Eastern sky," given by Mrs. Jordan, Miss Milne, Mr. A. E. Paine, and Mr. L. E. Lammert. This was very well sung, indeed, the voices blending very fairly, though the tenor was, in the *piano* parts, just a thought too much in evidence. But this was not so noticeable in their second event which went very well, and was decidedly a pleasing item. "For all Eternity" was well rendered by Mr. F. X. Lopes. We have heard this singer to better advantage on other occasions, but every allowance should be made, as he was obviously suffering from a slight cold, which caused some of his higher notes to be somewhat husky and shaky. He has the foundation for a fine voice if he takes care of it, to bring out all its latent powers. Mr. E. J. Lopes' violin *obligato* was most successful "Hearts and Flowers," Tobani's violin solo, was capitally given, in a masterful (if we may be allowed the term) manner by Miss P. Seth, who showed herself to be quite at one with her instrument, and kindly responded with another selection, to an undeniable *encore*. This young lady promises to be a violiniste of the first rank in time. Mr. A. E. Paine's selection of Bartlet's "A Dream" was not quite a happy one, for though the song itself is very taking and was well sung, it is not suitable to this singer's range, who should eschew baritone, however fascinating, and stick to tenor airs. Mr. J. Inokay delighted the audience with his first selection, a balalaika solo, "Reminiscences of Moscow," but there seemed to be a bit of sly humour floating around somewhere, when, in response to an *encore*, he gave a weird, plaintive, funeral-dirge-like *morceau*, of about twenty bars! Kellie's "Love's Nocturne," was very well rendered, with expression and precision, by Miss Milne, who repeated the last verse by way of an *encore* item. The overture to "L'Italiana in algeri," by the orchestra brought the first part of the programme to a finish, and after a somewhat long-drawn-out "ten minutes" interval the same orchestra opened the second part with Suppé's "Poet and Peasant," which was splendidly rendered, and then Mr. L. E. Lammert, a singer seldom heard in public, favoured the audience with Capel's "The Delawan's Farewell," in which he did himself full justice. Gonzales next delighted his hearers with his perfect rendering of choice selections of Taichlowsky, his playing being of a remarkably high order, and of course drew from the audience an *encore* which they would not allow him to overlook. Blumenthal's "Sunshine v. Rain," as interpreted by Mrs. Jordan, was a very pleasing item, and was charmingly sung, this lady having a voice full of sweetness and expression. Waldteufel's Waltz "Patinœurs" played by the Lyric Orchestra was a very fine piece of orchestration expressively and spiritedly given. Miss Seth then made her second appearance and gave "Sing me to sleep," a song now so well known to Hongkongites, and very pleasingly did she sing it, thus showing herself to possess both instrumental and vocal talent. Mr. Walstow as usual carried the house with him in his comic selection, "Two ways of doing things," and, the inevitable *encore* following, Mr. Walstow stepped forward and showed the audience his watch, and said that at such a late hour he could not set them laughing again—or words to that effect. The quartette mentioned above, and Aletter's "Rococo" by the combined orchestra brought a very successful and enjoyable function to a close, the opening bars of "God save the King" sending the audience away, somewhat tired with the long sitting on stiff chairs, but well satisfied with the evening's entertainment; as no doubt were the promoters, when they learned that their efforts had secured very nearly two hundred dollars towards the funds of the Seamen's Mission at Kowloon.

THE PORT OF MANILA.

COMMITTEE'S PLAN.

The committee, consisting of General Corbin, Commissioner Forbes, Colonel McCoy, and others, appointed March 27 by the governor general for the purpose of looking into the Philippine inter-island shipping interests to the end of removing all restrictions that they should consider unnecessary and which are at the present time burdening the coastwise and exterior trade in the Philippines, has now under consideration several measures of relief. The most important of these measures, some of which have been discussed, and others which are be be discussed later are as follows:

The erection of a signal station on Corregidor island. Investigation of stevedores' measures, some of which have been discussed, and others which are to be discussed later are as follows:

The erection of a signal station on Corregidor island. Investigation of stevedores' methods and charges in handing cargoes brought to the Philippine islands in foreign vessels. Investigation of lighterage regulations and charges as they exist at the various ports of entry throughout the Philippine islands. Investigation as to pilots' regulations and fees at various ports throughout the islands. Investigation as to the encouragement that can be given to vessels of Philippine registry to enter the Hongkong-Manila carrying trade. Investigation as to the question of establishing what may be called a "free zone" or "free district" at the port of Manila. The departure of General Corbin the for Australia and the leaving in the near future of Commissioner Forbes for the United States will delay the work of the committee considerably but it is expected that by the time of their return most of the work will be concluded, leaving only a summary to be made and the report to be filed with the governor-general. Shipowners, exporters and importers, and the chamber of commerce, have been invited to make such suggestions as they may deem fit to help on the work of the committee.

THE POPULATION OF JAPAN.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

Mr. Takano Iwasaburo (*Hoseki-kenkyusho*) recently contributed to the *Kokkagakkai Zasshi* an article on the population question which, in view of the discussion regarding the alleged over-population of Japan, will be read with much interest.

We have often heard it said, remarks Mr. Takano, that Japan's population is multiplying with remarkable rapidity. While this is no doubt true, it requires careful investigation whether the population is increasing at a rate which finds no parallel in other countries. Prior to the Restoration no reliable statistics are obtainable, but since the beginning of the Meiji era returns show that Japan's population has been steadily on the increase. In 1872 the population was 33 millions, which in 1882 had increased to 37 millions. Ten years later, in 1892, the letter figure had been augmented to 40 millions, and by 1891 the figure had been further increased to 45 millions. It will thus be seen that during the thirty years ended 1901 Japan's population has increased by twelve millions, or 13.7 per cent. The average yearly increase is roughly 400,000, or one for every 100 of the population. The density of population also increased from 1,335 per square ri in 1872 to 1,832 in 1901.

While, however, there is no doubt, that the Japanese are a progressive people and that the population is increasing at a remarkable rate, Mr. Takano thinks it would be a mistake to regard this a phenomenon peculiar to Japan. The increase of population is a phenomenon generally observable in all civilised countries in modern times, though there are exceptions such as Ireland, and he thinks it will be interesting to compare the Japanese rate of increase with that of other countries. During the ten years ended 1900 Japan's population increased by 4,360,000, the yearly average ratio being 10.2 per 1,000. In making a comparison with other countries, exceptional instances such as France, where the population remains almost stationary (its rate of increase is only 1.3) and the United States where the increase, 19.7, is very great, are excluded. The Japanese ratio of increase, may be compared with the 10.3 of Scotland, 10.9 of Denmark, and 10.5 of Canada. England, Germany, and European Russia all surpass Japan in the rate of increase; the increase in Switzerland (11.9), Holland (12.3), and Norway (13.9) are higher than Japan; while those of Belgium (9.8), Hungary (9.8) and Austria (8.9) are lower than Japan.

The average yearly increase of the population in England during the ten years ended 1900 was 3,520,000 the ratio being 11.5 per 1,000; that of European Russia 12,490,000, the ratio 11.91 and that of Germany 6,910,000, the ratio being 13.2. As may be seen from the above comparisons, though the increase of Japan's population can hardly be said to be slow, it must be remembered that there are other countries where the rate of increase is much more rapid. There is little doubt, however, that the rate of increase in Japan is becoming larger every year, as will be seen from the figures below:—

	Increase per 1,000
1897	12.2
1898	12.4
1899	11.4
1900	12.5
1901	13.9

Even with these figures as a basis, however, it can scarcely be said that Japan's population is increasing at a rate unprecedented in other countries.

Next it may be interesting to go into details of the increase of Japanese population and compare it with other countries. The increase of population in Japan during 1901 was 621,052, of which 574,923, or 91.2 per cent., was from the excess births over deaths, the remaining 7.8 per cent. being the difference between those who were entered on the census register and those who were excluded therefrom through various causes. Before instituting a comparison of the number of births and deaths with other countries, it will be necessary to touch on the subject of marriage. The average annual number of marriages in Japan during the ten years ended 1900 was 374,000, or 8.78 per 1,000. The only European country which surpasses Japan in the ratio of marriages is Servia, where it is 9.7. Hungary (8.7) and European Russia (8.6) maintain a nearly similar ratio with that of Japan. In Germany (8.2), Austria (8.0), France (7.5), England (7.8), and Scotland (7.2) the rates are all below those of Japan. In short, Japan's ratio of marriages is higher than that of most of the European countries.

It should be borne in mind that in the Japan official census returns the still-born appear first in the birth list and then in the death census, while in other countries statistics on this item are not uniform. In England, for instance, the still-born are entirely excluded from the birth and death statistics. The same system has been followed in compiling these figures.

As already remarked, the ratio of marriages in Japan is larger than that of most other countries, and therefore people are naturally led to expect a proportionately larger birth-rate. This, however, is not the case. The average yearly number of births during the years under review was 1,272,000, or 29.8 per 1,000 of the population, which, as compared with the 40 of Hungary, and 47.1 of European Russia, is small, though the ratio of marriages in these countries is nearly the same. Again, compared with 36.1 of Germany, 37.1 of Austria, 30.0 of England, and 30.7 of Scotland, Japan's birth rate is also inferior despite the fact that the ratio of marriages in the European countries is actually below that of Japan. Although Japan's birth rate is not so low as that of France, where it is 22.1 against the marriage ratio of 7.5, it cannot be said to be large. The question why Japan's birth rate is low in proportion to marriages forms an interesting question for statisticians.

Japan's average death-rate during the ten years ending 1900 was 20.9 per 1,000 and that of the preceding ten years 20.0. The figure is far below the death-rate of Austria (26.6), European Russia (33.5), Hungary (29.7), and Germany (22.2). While it is not surprising that the rate should be larger in these countries, where the birth-rate is also larger than in Japan, what is surprising is that in England, Scotland, Denmark, and Norway, where the birth-rate is a little larger than Japan, the death-rate is actually lower, as will be seen from the figures below. In this respect there is evidently room for improvement in Japan.

	Births per 1,000	Deaths per 1,000
England	30.0	18.2
Scotland	30.7	18.7
Denmark	30.2	17.4
Norway	30.4	16.2
Japan	29.8	20.9

Mr. Takano then proceeds to review the difference between the number of births and deaths. The excess of births over deaths in Japan during the ten years ended 1900 was 380,000 a year, on an average, or 8.9 per 1,000 of the population. Switzerland (9.3) and Belgium (9.8) come near to Japan's rate, while England, Germany, Austria, and Russia far exceed that of Japan, as will be shown. Even in Scotland and Denmark, where the rate of increase of population is nearly the same as Japan, the excess of births over deaths is above that of this country. The comparative smallness of the actual increase of population compared with the excess of births in these countries is because they lose a large number of the population through emigration abroad. In the light of the following statistics the fallacy of the supposition that Japan's population is increasing at a rate almost unprecedented in other countries will become apparent:—

1891 to 1900	Excess of births per 1,000	Increase of population per 1,000
France	0.6	1.3
Spain	5.3	2.3
Japan	8.9	10.2
Switzerland	9.3	11.9
Belgium	9.8	9.8
Austria	10.6	8.9
Italy	10.6	6.4
Hungary	10.7	9.4
England	11.7	11.5
Scotland	11.9	10.3
Denmark	12.7	10.9
Germany	13.9	12.3
Holland	14.2	13.2
Norway	14.2	13.9
Russia	14.6	11.9

Evidently, though the increase of population is increasing, the rate is not specially remarkable. Coming to an analysis of the increase, the birth-rate is lower compared with the larger percentage of marriages, and although the death-rate is comparatively low it can scarcely be said to show a very good state of things. In short, the increase of the population resulting from the difference between births and deaths is lower than in most European countries. Of course the mere increase of population cannot be welcomed, for quality, not quantity, is more likely to be victorious in the struggle for existence. But evidently, so far as Japan is concerned, the danger from a too rapid increase of population is not to be apprehended.—*Japan Chronicle.*

THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL'S FAREWELL

TO MANILA.

A cordial exchange of compliments between Admiral Enquist commanding the Russian squadron and the Governor-General has marked the close of a five-months' stay in Philippine waters of the three Russian cruisers, the *Aurora*, the *Jemtchung* and the *Oleg*. Just prior to the sailing of the squadron Admiral Enquist forwarded to the governor-general the following communications:—

Mr. Governor—Permit me to voice in this letter the sentiments of profound gratitude to the people of Manila that fills our hearts for their kind reception of us.

I am convinced that the crew of my ships appreciate and will never forget the delicacy of your courteous welcome and the kindly treatment they have here received.

The government of the United States has done all in its power to assuage our painful situation, and the magnanimous efforts of President Roosevelt which have brought to a close this long and bloody war, are what have filled us with deepest gratitude to the whole American nation.

I pray accept once more, Mr. Governor, my sincere thanks and wishes for many long days of prosperity for your beautiful country and for the hospitable city whose guests we have been for five months.

(Sgd.) O. ENQUIST,
Vice-Admiral,
Imperial Russian Navy.

Cruiser *Aurora*,
Manila, October 27, 1905.

In reply to this, Executive Secretary Ferguson in representation of the Governor-General and the people of Manila sent the following letter to the admiral:

October 28, 1905.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the twenty-seventh instant, to the governor-general, expressing most feelingly your sentiments of gratitude to the government of the United States and the citizens of Manila for the welcome and reception accorded yourself and the ships' companies of the three Russian cruisers that have spent the past five months in our harbour.

In reply, I beg to voice, on behalf of the governor-general, the government authorities and the citizens of Manila, their deep appreciation of the kindly sentiment expressed by you and their gratification at the close of the hostilities in which your government and nation have lately been engaged through what you are pleased to term "the magnanimous efforts of President Roosevelt."

It has been a source of sincere pleasure to them all to have been afforded the opportunity to entertain you and the officers and men of your squadron, and they congratulate you heartily upon the arrival of the moment when you may shape your vessels' course toward the homeland after the many hazardous vicissitudes through which you passed prior to entering Manila bay.

Trusting that your voyage homeward may be safe and enjoyable, and that all the pleasures of anticipation which accompany you during the same may be fully realized when you reach your home haven, I have the honour to be,

Your very obedient servant,
A. W. FERGUSSON,
Executive Secretary.

Vice-Admiral O. Enquist, I.R.N.,
Cruiser *Aurora*,
Manila Bay.

JACK ASHORE.

HOURS OF THE VISIT TO JAPAN.

Some amusing stories are going the rounds of the vernacular papers concerning the preparations made by the citizens of Tokio to welcome the British Fleet, and as the stories are mostly at the expense of the Japanese themselves they show that the "allies" will stand a little joking. One of the best, says the *Japan Herald*, is in connection with the placards, already referred to in our columns, which were so freely posted by the shopkeepers in Tokio, offering a special reduction in prices to "our gallant allies." One of these placards posted over the shop of a dealer in charcoal and firewood aroused the criticisms of an English-speaking friend, who remarked it was hardly likely that the British officers and sailors would want to purchase charcoal and firewood. "I thought it was a congratulatory notice," said the shop-keeper. "I put it up because the undertaker next door has got one exactly like it." At another shop where one of these placards was posted—a boiled beef shop—a student introduced a British sailor to partake of the delicacy. Something in the nature of the portions brought them struck the student and he asked whether they were not rather small. "Oh, yes," was the reply; "you see we are allowing fifteen per cent reduction." The brilliant genius who originated the idea of granting "our gallant allies" a special reduction is suffering badly at the hands of the Tokio wits.—*Nagasaki Press.*

FITZGERALD'S TIGER.

AT MANILA.

PARALYZES THE AUDIENCE.

The following is taken from the *Cablenews* of the 31st October:—

Those who attended the brilliant performance of Fitzgerald Brother's circus at the Zorilla Theater Sunday night saw one of the most thrilling sights ever witnessed outside of the jungle. The great man-eating tiger, which rides a horse in a big cage on the stage, grew suddenly ferocious and for ten minutes and more threatened momentarily to spring on the courageous trainer who put him through his paces. The audience was almost paralyzed by the danger to the man and many of the women present half fainted from the excitement of the scene. That the man escaped was due entirely to his nerve. Had he released a single instant from the transfixing gaze of the trainer the angry beast would have sprung on him.

The act in which the terrifying incident occurred is one of the most sensational possible. In the huge iron-barred cage an Australian horse is introduced, which is securely guarded on the back, neck and belly from the teeth and claws of the tiger by swathings of metal and cloth, and goes through his task with apparently no fear of the fearsome burden he bears. The tiger is made to jump over obstacles, from the back of the horse he rides, and to leap across the ring on platforms. The trainer, armed only with the common ringmaster's whip, gives his orders by words and signs. Sunday night, for a half hour before this act the roars of the tiger, which was outside, reverberated through the hippodrome, and caused many to remark that the beast must be hungry. When his cage was drawn up beside the one on the stage he leaped into the ring and sprang on to the horse as usual. But instead of sitting quietly on the steed as was his wont, he couched himself in a threatening attitude and glared at the trainer, who was alone in the ring with him and the horse. The tiger refused to obey the man and a dozen times the horse rounded the circle with the menacing beast snarling and half-raised. The trainer recognized his peril and turned deathly pale. The spectators leaned forward anxiously and began to predict trouble. A woman sitting with a little child in a box opposite that occupied by Major Brown, Richard T. Laffin, Alderman McDonnell and Arthur Cohn gave a low scream, and hurried behind the stage. She was the trainer's wife and knew his danger. The man followed the tiger's every move, watching the sinuous contortions of the great cat with deadly interest, and now and then teasing him with his whip. The tiger buried his teeth in the cover shielding the horse and clawed at the steed. Round and round and round the placid horse went, apparently oblivious of the life-and-death contest about him. The tiger turned with each section of the ring, never taking his eyes off the trainer, and the latter time and again gave him the signal to jump. Finally the struggle became tenser. The beast would move, lurch forward as if he would launch himself on to the man, and then slink back as the latter plied his whip. Outside the cage the wife wept and the attendants with guns and iron prods waited for the moment when they should have to make the effort to save their friend inside. Then will and courage triumphed. The tiger reluctantly went through his tricks, slowly, angrily and with a threat in every turn. The trainer breathed easier, the terrified woman ceased to cry, and then finally the huge, striped feline was sent to his own place with a last crack of the whip. The audience will forget it. Association with the tiger he had never before experienced such a mood in him before. But in addition both the elephant and tiger seemed affected by the climate. The elephant ran out of the ring and around the block Sunday afternoon.

THE "OLEG"

TO BE REPAIRED AT SAIGON.

According to a paragraph which appears in the *Courrier Saigonnais* of the 27th ult., and which we translate, a request has been received by the Dock authorities at Saigon asking whether it was possible that the Russian cruiser *Oleg* could be docked at Saigon. The letter stated that considerable repairs would be necessary, and it was desired to have them carried out in the French colonial port. It is expected that the *Oleg* will go into dock after the French cruiser *Guichin*—which was, at the time of writing, being overhauled—is in a position to leave.

ASHORE ON THE KOREAN COAST.

EXCITING SHIPWRECK ADVENTURE.

We have already given an account of the loss of the "Anto-maru" on the Korean coast some weeks ago, but we think our readers will be interested in the following vivid description of the scene of the wreck which appears in the last number of the *Korea Review*:—

It was Saturday night, and the good ship "Anto-maru" was nosing her way up the western coast of Korea in thick fog among the treacherous mud banks, swirling tide-rips, and shifting currents. The captain was new to the course, and even if he had not been he could scarcely have guessed his way on such a night. An older hand would have anchored and waited for day. The steamer carried a goodly number of passengers, the total of crew and passengers being about 150. Among the passengers was an American gentleman and his wife, and a young lady who was looking forward to her wedding day within a week. These three were the only Westerners on board, the rest being Japanese and Koreans. This little trio, who had never before seen a steamship captain play hide and seek with the Korean islands in a fog, sat out on deck till late, thinking how pleasant it would be to land on the morrow at Chemulpo. A little before midnight the ladies retired, but as they expected to reach Chemulpo about four o'clock, they merely lay down without disrobing, a very fortunate thing. The gentleman of the party decided to sleep out on deck in a deck chair. The frequent blowing of the whistle prevented much sleep, but the ship forged ahead slowly and all seemed to be going well.

At half-past one, however, the ship drove on to a ledge of rock, not end on, but rather scraping along the side. In spite of the diminished speed the shock was great enough to slam down the patent wash-bowls in the state-rooms and to cause general commotion. In an instant the quiet ship became as busy as a bee-hive struck with a club. The engines stopped, and the boat began to list over to port. The ladies, after a few moments of great nervous excitement, succeeded in controlling themselves, and within two minutes were out on deck. The captain, officers, and crew were strenuously at work getting out the boats. The passengers were rushing about bewildered, or standing in groups anxiously watching operations. The slow but steady increase in the list to port did not promise security on deck for long, and the sea, which was moderately high, made it somewhat difficult to launch the boats successfully. In spite however, of the general confusion it was noticed that many of the Japanese passengers took advantage of the interval of waiting to light their cigarettes. An officer came up and urged the ladies to go back into the cabin, saying there was no immediate danger. There they were provided with life-belts, but as the number of these was insufficient for all the passengers the officer made those who wore them cover them up with blankets wound around the body, which was intended to guard against violent seizure by some other panic-stricken individual who was not favoured with a belt.

Thus equipped, but without shoes, the ladies again took their place on deck to wait for a chance to be taken ashore. The outline of a rocky island could be seen a few hundred yards away, but the sea that was running made it difficult to manage the boats. The foreigners were told that there was no immediate danger, that the steamer was solidly fixed on the reef, so that it could not sink; but as she was listing further and further, and even on the deck the ladies stood almost knee-deep in water, there seemed to be some question as to the safety of the situation. In order to find a place to land, one of the boats put off towards shore carrying a stout hawser, one end of which was attached to the steamer. It was nearly an hour and a half before they found a good place to land, and erected a light to guide the boats to and from the ship. At last, however, this was effected, and the work of disembarking the passengers began. The first boat-load consisted of Japanese only, men and women. When the turn came for the little company of Americans to embark, the life-boat pulled up to the rail, which was partly under water. The waves were running so high that at one moment the gunwale of the life-boat was even with the top of the rail, and the next moment it was four or five feet lower. It was a rather rough and tumble embarkation, but finally some ninety-odd people were aboard and all was ready to pull away.

But, unfortunately, at that moment two Koreans who had ensconced themselves on top of the awning and who thought they were to be left to their fate, made a wild lead directly down upon the already crowded life-boat. The sudden and heavy impact heeled the little craft completely over on her beam ends, and her human load was pitched headlong into the water. There was a scene of great excitement for a few moments. Some of the people had leaped to the railing of the ship. Some clung to the overturned boat, and some went down beneath the water. Among the latter was the lady who was shortly to become a bride and whose *fiancé* was even then anxiously awaiting her arrival at Chemulpo. She was standing in the centre of the life-boat when it capsized, and she was thrown into the water, feet foremost, between the life-boat and the ship. She went down below the surface, but had presence of mind enough to hold her breath, and within half-a-minute her life-belt brought her up. But she was in the midst of a struggling mass of terrified humanity, and everyone seemed to be looking out for himself, excepting the American gentleman, who clung to the railing of the ship and watched eagerly for a sight of the young lady in order to give her a helping hand. Beneath him along the ship's side he saw a hand above the water wildly grasping at the railing. It was too far for him to reach. A Japanese near by sprang to assist. Seizing the rigging with one hand he gave the other to the American gentleman, and the latter, with his reach thus lengthened, leaned down and grasped the hand, not knowing of course to whom it belonged. All this took but a few seconds, but when he drew up the owner of that hand he was happy to see that it was that of the young lady for whose safety he was partially responsible. But she seemed unaccountably heavy. The reason for this appeared when it was found that a Korean had seized her around the waist and was holding on for dear life. And not only so, but a Japanese had hold of the Korean's leg in a fond embrace. So the whole chain of three was drawn up out of the water and deposited on deck.

It seems almost impossible that all the nineteen occupants of that life-boat should have been saved, when we remember that the waves were sweeping four feet high through the railing of the ship and the swamped boat was grinding against the rail at every sweep. But so it was. The wife of the gentleman had been so fortunate with the help of her husband as to gain the deck without going down, but now a case or box of some kind came sliding down the inclined deck and struck her a heavy blow on the ankle, which, though not disabling her, caused severe swelling and pain. The Japanese crew, who did heroic work all through, soon had the life-boat righted and baled out, and the remainder of the passengers were safely conveyed ashore.

They landed on a rocky ledge in a partially sheltered cove, but had a rough cliff to climb before reaching the safe upper ground. This the ladies did in their stockinged feet, and at last found themselves on *terra firma*, though *incognita*. By this time morning had begun to dawn, the Sunday morning which should have seen them land in Chemulpo. Attempts had already been made to communicate with any ship in the vicinity by wireless telegraphy, but without result. A beacon had been erected and a look-out stationed. It was cold and raining, and something had to be done to warm if not to shelter the people. There was no wood for a fire, so the Japanese took all the cork life-belts, saturated them with kerosene, and built a roaring fire which helped to warm and cheer the bedraggled company. A half mile away was a little hamlet of Korean fishermen. The ladies went and inspected it, but decided that the hillside and the rain were preferable. Evidently they were new to Korea and her peculiar laws of hygiene. Well, they camped in the rain on the hill all that day. The night proved clear at first, and in spite of untoward conditions they admired the moonlit scene. Later it rained, and they lay with their heads only protected from the downpour, every stitch of their clothing being completely saturated. Monday morning, after one false report that a ship had been sighted the American gentleman, who had climbed to the top of the hill to get some snap-shots of the wreck and the general surroundings, sighted a steamer in the distance. She was hailed, and was brought around into a sheltered nook where all were safely put on board. All passengers were allowed to take their hand baggage, but as a special favour the American ladies were allowed to take all their baggage. The little steamer was only of 450 or 500 tons burden, and she was now loaded with over four hundred people. But she did her work nobly. It was not till one o'clock on Monday afternoon that they got off, after which it was only a few hours' smooth sailing to Chemulpo. Throughout this trying time the Japanese acted with exemplary coolness and courtesy. Nothing that they could do was left undone to make the ladies comfortable. It is indeed gratifying to be able to record such genuinely humane and courteous treatment.

A SIMLA wire, of 28th ult., to the *Sunday Times* says: The opening of the Quetta-Nushki railway, to Seistan has necessitated the raising of a new regiment of railway sappers for guarding the line from tribal attacks on the Afghan and Persian borders.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

8th inst.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. Present:—His Excellency the Governor, Major Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., R.E., His Excellency Major-General Villiers Hatton, Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Sir H. Spencer Berkeley (Attorney General), Hon. Mr. Basil Taylor (Harbour Master), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General), Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. R. Shewan, Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart, Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

REPORT.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the Report on Insanitary Property Resumptions in the years 1894-1905.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 49 to 57 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

His Excellency the Governor said—These eight Financial Minutes which it is proposed to refer to the Finance Committee deal with sums of $1,000 or less, with regard to which you will not require any explanation from me. Financial Minute No. 50, which proposes that $3,887 be voted in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services for Acquisition of Houses under Section 36 of the Cheung Sha Wan Land Court Judgment, is to resume certain small houses and buildings which have been adjudged to be necessary by the Land Court in Cheung Sha Wan Bay. It is in order to carry out the scheme for roads and boulevards and for lots for industrial undertakings in this important district; and it is necessary that all private rights should be acquired there, and it is advisable to do this at once. Financial Minute No. 53—to vote $1,200 for Miscellaneous Services—is for excess on the vote for printing Miscellaneous papers, that excess being mainly due to the publication this year of the first issue of the Hongkong Civil List and to some rather bulky sessional papers like the Report which has been laid on the table of the Council this afternoon. Financial Minute No. 54 is for a sum of $50,000 in aid of the vote which was taken on September the 7th this year for survey and preliminary work to the Canton-Kowloon railway. The survey has proceeded somewhat more rapidly than I expected; and we are now in a position to resume the land required for the road from To Fu to Taipo-hü. It is advisable that this resumption should like place at once, because the harvest is now being gathered in, and in the ordinary course of things ploughing would commence at the end of next month, and that would interfere with the survey marks. I am unable to suggest savings on the Estimates by which this further sum of $50,000 can be met, and therefore to decrease the balance of excess of assets over liabilities at the end of the year; but both this sum and the sum of $25,000 already voted, and certain expenses that have been incurred over the *personnel* in the Public Works Department, who have been employed in connection with the survey, will be debedited to the vote for the railway as soon as it has been raised and credited to the revenue account.

The question was then put and agreed to.

WORKMEN'S TRAMCARS.

In moving the following resolution:—

"Resolved that the resolution regarding the "running of Workmen's Cars by the Hong-"kong Tramway Electric Company passed by "Council on the 14th September, 1904, be "rescinded as from to-day,"

The Attorney-General said:—A resolution was passed at this Council on the 14th September last year requiring the Hongkong Tramway Electric Company to run workmen's cars at certain hours of the day, in the morning and evening, and it is now proposed that that resolution be rescinded. On the occasion that the resolution was passed it took the shape of a motion—Resolved that until further notice the Tramway Electric Company shall provide the following number of cars every morning at such hours as the Company may think proper, and before a certain hour in every evening at such hours as the Company shall think most convenient to artisans, mechanics and native labourers. That resolution was passed twelve months ago. The cars have run regularly according to the requirements of the resolution, but it has been represented to the Government by the manager of the Tramway Company that those cars have not been in any sense taken advantage of. The purpose of the resolution therefore has not been effected, and the Company in consequence are running perfectly uselessly those cars at considerable and unnecessary expense. That has been made clear to the Governor, and having considered the matter in Council and agreed to this resolution, it is now put before this Council with the object of relieving the Company from running unnecessarily those cars at what is considerable cost to them. I am reminded that this resolution was passed on the 14th September last "until further notice." The resolution in fact was purely tentative. We did not know how it would work and the Council guarded itself against any permanent measure to keep the Company under an obligation to run these cars. It is obvious that if at any time it was necessary, and in the interests of those in whose interests the resolution was originally passed, to renew this resolution, that can always be done by the power contained in the Tramways Ordinance. It might be that there was no necessity for keeping the Company under the obligation, and I beg to move that we now rescind the original resolution.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Dr. Ho Kai.—Before the resolution is passed, I should like to ascertain from the Government whether the Electric Tramway Company have had advertised or done something to make it known to the general public, to the workmen and mechanics, that such trams, early cars and evening cars, were being run for their benefit? One of the conditions of the concession to the Tramway Company was that they should have a certain number of trams running night and morning for the benefit of the workmen at the two extreme ends of the town and of course if the fact is known to them generally and they don't make use of the tramway, then I think this resolution is very proper; but if there is any doub about the fact of these trams running night and morning for their benefit and not being made known to them in any way then I think it would be wrong, and a serious step for us to take, to pass this resolution. But as this matter has been discussed at the Council I suppose Your Excellency can assure me that it has been ascertained on that point what has been done by the Company, and I shall then be satisfied; otherwise I shall have to ask the Government to let the resolution be postponed until inquiries are made on the subject. I think it is only due to the workmen concerned and the general public that these cars should not stop running without it having been ascertained whether the workmen whom these cars were intended to benefit knew of them.

Mr. R. Shewan—Perhaps I can assure the hon. gentleman on the point he has raised. I represent the agents of the Company, and the manager has assured me that he has done his best to notify the public at each end of the Company's line that these workmen's cars were running. There is absolutely no notice taken. I cross-questioned him on that point before I came to the Council. He said—"No, the workmen have never taken advantage of the cars." They are marked, and they have been running continually all these months without any advantage being taken of them. Of course, as the Attorney-General has pointed out, it is open to the Government at any time to re-enforce this resolution. But at present there is absolutely no demand for the workmen's cars. As for going backwards and forwards to their work, the men prefer to live on the spot.

The Attorney-General—There was no special intimation, but the fact that workmen's cars were running was known because the cars bore a placard stating that they were workmen's cars. I have seen the cars myself with a placard on them. I don't know that the Company can do any more than that.

Mr. Wei Yuk—I think this resolution should be postponed until we have actually ascertained the facts for ourselves.

His Excellency the Governor—It is very much the wish of the Government that these cars should be used. I have been requested on various occasions to bring forward this resolution, but I have postponed it in the hope that some use would be made of the cars. If you can suggest any means of bringing it further to the notice of the Chinese, if you think that there is a probability of getting them to use the cars, I should be willing to postpone the resolution for a certain time, say, for a month.

Mr. R. Shewan—I have no objection to that at all.

His Excellency the Governor—Do you think there is a reasonable chance of getting the people to use the cars?

Dr. Ho Kai—I may say I have communicated with the Chinese newspapers, and also let it be widely known that unless the cars are used by the Chinese they cannot expect to get these facilities.

His Excellency the Governor—I have seen the workmen flocking out of the Naval Yard and leave the cars which were intended for them to run empty.

The Attorney-General—I ask that the resolution be allowed to stand over till a future meeting of the Council.

Agreed.

The Council then went into Finance Committee.

On resuming the Colonial Secretary stated that all the Finance Minutes had been unanimously passed.

His Excellency the Governor—The Council stands adjourned till Thursday, 21st December.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the Colonial Secretary presiding. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by the Colonial Treasurer, the following votes were recommended for adoption by the Council:—

PEAK GARDEN.

A sum of one hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote, Botanical and Afforestation Department—Other Charges, for the item, Peak Garden—Formation.

CHEUNG SHA WAN HOUSES.

A sum of three thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars and sixty-two cents in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services for acquisition of houses under section 36 of the Cheung Sha Wan Land Court Judgment.

SUPREME COURT LIGHTING.

A sum of two hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote Judicial and Legal Departments, Supreme Court—Other Charges, for the item electric lighting and fans.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

A sum of one thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, for other miscellaneous services.

PRINTING.

A sum of one thousand two hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, printing miscellaneous papers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

A sum of fifty thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, railway to Canton, survey and preliminary work.

GAOL CHARGES.

A sum of fifteen dollars in aid of the vote, Gaol—Other Charges, for the item executioner's fees, and for inflicting corporal punishment.

STUDY OF HYGIENE.

A sum of two hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Education, Inspector of Schools—Other Charges, honorarium to Dr. Pearse for the preparation of the "Course of Hygiene for the use of Hongkong Schools."

POSTAL SERVICE.

A sum of two hundred and sixty-one dollars in aid of the vote, Post Office—Other Charges, for the following items:—

Allowance for attendance on Sundays, &c.	$ 36
Coals, stores, &c. for steam-launch	200
Shanghai—Municipal and land rates	25
Total	$261

This was all the business. The Committee then adjourned and reported to the Council.

CHOY CHUNG LI'S BANKRUPTCY.

6th inst.

In bankruptcy jurisdiction this morning, before His Lordship, Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice, Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Brutton, Hett and Goldring, appeared to apply for the release from prison of Choy Chung Li, *alias* Choy Chung, the prospective millionaire, who was committed to prison by His Lordship last week, on the suspicion that he was endeavouring to defraud his creditors, by removing certain property alleged to be his from his house in Wyndham Street to an unoccupied house in Elgin Street.

Mr. Goldring produced affidavits, in support of his application, from the second concubine of the debtor, in which she stated that the property was hers and it was removed by her orders while Choy Chung Li was in Canton, and also further affidavits from the coolies stating that they moved the furniture under instructions from the woman.

Mr. Goldring, continuing, submitted that the affidavit filed by the petitioning creditor was not established in the face of the affidavits he had produced that the property belonged to the concubine, and that the property was not removed on the 27th June but on the 3rd July, when the debtor was away. There was nothing before His Lordship to disprove those facts. He also submitted that there was evidence that a claim was made on the property on behalf of the woman. He was only concerned with the woman to establish the fact that the property was hers.

His Lordship.—No; you appear for the debtor.

Mr. Dixon said that there was the most plausible reason for believing that the debtor had committed an offence under the Bankruptcy Ordinance, and he submitted that the affidavits before His Lordship clearly suggested that the bankrupt had committed an offence for which criminal proceedings were being instituted against him, and for which he would undoubtedly be punished. He submitted further that in the event of proceedings being taken they would be able to bring forward more evidence than was given in the affidavits before His Lordship.

His Lordship said there was not sufficient evidence before him to warrant him in setting aside the order he made last week. It was not clearly shown that this was the property of the concubine, and if he were to express a contrary opinion now, he would be held to be receiving definite evidence that it was the property of the concubine. That he did not do as there was a certain number of conflicting statements put forward to show where the property was, but these were not altogether satisfactory and not conclusive, more particularly with regard to the claim of the concubine to the property.

His Lordship said he thought that the original order made on the 2nd November must stand. He did not see any necessity for varying that order. The time allowed for evidence to be supplied to the Crown was ten days and it was for the Crown to decide what the value of this evidence was before they prosecuted.

Mr. Dixon applied for an extension of time for laying the matter before the Crown. It was pointed out that two Saturdays, two Sundays and a public holiday intervened in the ten days allowed.

Mr. Goldring contended thats the creditor had nothing at all beyond the affidavit of the coolies which had been proved to be untrue.

Mr. Bonner, for another creditor, observed that there might be other evidence which his friend did not know of and which was very important.

His Lordship said he had already mentioned that he would not allow the proceedings to be unnecessarily prolonged to squeeze money. He would give till Wednesday, the 15th inst., two more days, but no more than that.

BAXTER C. M. S. SCHOOL BAZAAR.

7th inst.

St. Andrew's Hall, this afternoon, presented a very busy scene, when the annual sale of work in aid of the Baxter Church Missionary Society's School was held. At the hour of opening the dozen or so stalls arranged around the hall and down the middle displayed all kinds of very dainty fancy goods of many and varied descriptions, the younger folks being catered for at each stall by a display of very tempting dolls and toys of sorts, and it was not long before the business of the day commenced in real earnest, and the merry chink of coins was heard on all sides. A very large quantity of the articles offered for sale had been made by the girls of the school, some by friends of the Mission at home, who every year contribute a quantity of *recherché* articles for this sale, and others by some of the ladies presiding over the stalls themselves, and all seemed to be commanding a ready sale. There was only one stall different to the rest, and that was the refreshment stall, laid out so daintily as to make one feel that the one thing desirable alone in life was a cup of tea served out by the dainty hands of the ladies presiding. Cakes and sweets, "fearfully and wonderfully made," were laid out in great array at first, but only to disappear with marvellous rapidity before the onslaught of the ever-hungry children who found their special paradise in this neighbourhood, and could scarcely be drawn away.

THE STALL-HOLDERS.

The following ladies were stall-holders and assistants: Stall 1.—Mrs. Bateson Wright, Mrs. Lammert, and Mrs. Herbert Lammert; Stall 2—Mrs. E. A. Irving, Mrs. Trenchard Davis, and Miss Bowley. Stall 3—Mrs. Lauts and Mrs. Goetz; Stall 4—Mrs. W. Bell, Miss Penrudocke and Miss Blair; Stall 5—Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Watkins and Miss Hancock; Stall 6—Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Gershom Stewart, Mrs. Thomson, and Mrs. Cruickshank; (refreshments) Stall 7—Mrs. Peter, Mrs. Turner, and Miss Berkeley; Stall 8—Lady and the Misses E. and M. Berkeley; Stall 9—Mrs. Chatham, Mrs. Patrick Jones, and Mrs. Lambelle; Stall 10—Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Caldwell, and Miss Hazeland; Stall 11—Mrs. Villiers Hatton, Mrs. Williams, and Mrs. Ross; Stall 12—Mrs. C. G. Pritchard, Mrs. G. Hastings, and Mrs. Fraser; Stall 13—Mrs. Swan, Mrs. Tooker, and Mrs. Badeley, Misses Armstrong and the Misses Seth (Dollar Stall).

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND MRS. WRIGHT

AND PARTY IN HONGKONG.

7th inst.

The China and Manila S. S. Co.'s favourite vessel on the Hongkong-Manila run—the s.s. *Rubi*—arrived from the South yesterday, having left Manila on Saturday morning. She had on board a number of distinguished passengers, included amongst whom were several dignitaries from Manila *en route* to the United States. Governor-General and Mrs. Luke E. Wright and party were among those who arrived yesterday. The party is composed of Mr. Carl Remington, Secretary to Governor Wright, Commissioner Forbes, Commander Calm, U. S. N., Mr. W. C. W. Welborn, director of agriculture, and Sr. De la Rama. The last named gentleman is the sugar magnate of the Philippines, chosen to represent Philippine sugar interests from the native point of view on the Commission of Inquiry that is shortly to sit in the United States.

Before Governor Wright left Manila a public reception was held at the Ayuntamiento on Friday night, a contemporary describing the affair as a tremendous success which gave eloquent testimony to the love and esteem in which Governor and Mrs. Wright are held by all classes of the population. The marble hall of the Ayuntamiento was decorated with tropical plants, flags and electric globes of many colors, and presented a picturesque and attractive appearance. A spirit of democracy and good fellowship prevailed and a most enjoyable time was spent by all present.

Governor Wright, the guest of honour, was introduced by Judge Crossfield and greeted his guests with a beaming smile and a cordial handshake. A feature of the reception was the large number of Filipinos present. Dancing commenced at 11 o'clock. Senor Rafael Reyes danced the rigadon with Mrs. Wright and Senor Ricardo de Barretto led by Mrs. Pardo de Tavera.

THE increase in the rice crop last year was a saving of P8,000,000 to the Philippine islands and judging from the present prospects a like sum if not more will be saved this year. In 1904 rice purchased outside the Philippines cost the country P23,000,000. Mr. W. C. Welborn is of the opinion that there will be no necessity to go outside the archipelago to purchase that cereal this year and bases his hope upon the great increase in the local crop. Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga and Bulacan give promise of the largest crops they have ever produced. No less than five million cavanes of rice are looked for from Pangasinan alone.

DR. KNAPPE.

In a leading article on the 3rd inst., the *N. C. D. News* writes:—The dinner given last night by the Municipal Council to the retiring German Consul-General, Senior Consul, Dr. Knappe, was a thoroughly well merited compliment. During the years Dr. Knappe has held the post of German Representative in Shanghai, including the shorter time during which he has been *doyen* of the Consular Body he has naturally devoted himself in the first place to protecting and furthering the interests of his countrymen at Shanghai, but he has been also a strenuous and able upholder of the rights of the whole foreign community *vis-à-vis* the Chinese authorities. Always courteous and never weak, he has in every instance supported the Municipal Council when he saw that they were in the right in their numerous contentions with the Taotai, when the latter was disposed to be obstructive, and has championed their cause when it was necessary, with equal firmness and discretion, at the meetings of the Consular Body. If the state of his health would permit Dr. Knappe to return to Shanghai, he might be sure of a most hearty welcome; for throughout the difficulties that have arisen from time to time during the recent war, and the serious international questions they have involved, he has displayed an ability and a good judgment which have never failed to insure a satisfactory solution. The anomalous position of Shanghai, as an independent republic occupying a small portion of the soil of China, brings many difficulties to the representatives of the many countries whose subjects and citizens compose the foreign community here; and no-one has dealt more ably and justly with these difficulties than Dr. Knappe. Always accessible and affable, his wisdom, good judgment, and knowledge of the world have been readily at the service of all who have sought his advice or assistance. If his action has not been always understood and appreciated at first, there has been in the end nothing but admiration of and gratitude for his work. Whether he returns or not, he will long be remembered with warmth for the services he has rendered to the community; and he and his amiable wife bear with them on their homeward journey the best and kindest wishes from all they leave behind them here. The tribute paid to him last night by Mr. Anderson was heartily cheered as it deserved, and it is echoed by all foreigners in Shanghai.

SHANGHAI COLLISION.

CHINA MERCHANT'S STEAMER NEARLY CUT IN TWO.

What might have caused a serious loss of life, occurred on Thursday afternoon at Woosung, when two ships, the C.M.'s steamer *Yushun* and the Standard Oil Co.'s steamer *Appalachee* collided near the inner bar. It appears that the *Yushun* was going out for Tientsin, while the *Appalachee* was coming in from Japan. The two ships collided with crushing force, the impact catching the *Yushun* on the port quarter, nearly cutting the poop in two. The damage extended to nearly amidships, and force away all the upper works, bulwarks, and boats. The *Appalachee* was also badly knocked about at the bow.

Fortunately, no lives were lost, as immediately after the collision the *Yushun* was backed off and steamed as close inshore as possible, where she was anchored and the nature of the damages ascertained. She remained at Woosung for the night and came up river, this morning, reports the *Shanghai Times* of 4th inst., and anchored off the Cosmopolitan Dock, where she will be docked for extensive repairs, as soon as her cargo has been discharged. The *Appalachee* after the collision got ashore on the Inner Bar, where she remained Thursday night and until about 3 p.m. on Friday. She was got off at high water after having being lightened about two feet. She then came up up river and moored off the Standard Oil Co.'s Wharf. As soon as her cargo has been discharged she will be docked for necessary repairs.

CAVITE FLOATING DOCK.

A WHITE ELEPHANT.

We take the following from the *Manila Times* of 31st ult.:—Yesterday's mail brought the news from Washington that the officers of the bureau of navigation of the navy department are wrestling still with the problem of how to get the big steel dry-dock, just completed at Sparrow's point, Maryland, from that port to Cavite, for the naval station at which place it was constructed. Correspondence was begun recently with the headquarters of the Suez Canal Company, at Paris, asking about restrictions on traffic through the canal, and for toll rates. The dock structure is so huge that it is apprehended that it may impede traffic in the Canal and thus cost the United States Government a mountainous sum in the way of canal tolls.

In some ways the immense structure, badly needed as it is in the Philippines, is a white elephant to the department. To tow the structure will require five ships equipped with towing machines. These are not on the market, but must be built to order. Unless the Canal company grants considerable reductions from its published toll and permits the dock to side track in the lakes of the Canal while ships pass by, the expense will be ruinous.

This is something of a surprise in the Philippines, outside naval circles, for it reached Manila not long ago that one collier and one sea-going tug would be all that would be required to tow the huge floating city out here. This recent development puts an entirely different face upon the matter. If the dock is to be towed around the Cape of Good Hope the tow must be started right away and the towing machines have yet to be built. A start later in the season means the encountering of probably disastrous storms at the Cape. Neither is the Suez route devoid of danger, for the monsoon season on the Indian ocean and again close to the Philippines present considerable hazard.

It is stated by the naval officers now in the Philippines who are well informed on the question of the new dock, that the harbour of Cavite is not of sufficient depth to enable this mammoth floating dock to be anchored there. It is stated that it will require 60 feet draft to properly place the dock in position to receive Uncle Sam's giant battleships on the Asiatic fleet. This will make it necessary to anchor the mammoth floating dock in the middle of Manila bay. Its arrival here is looked forward to with much interest.

ON the 29th October, a telegram was received at Singapore from Penang announcing the death of the Revd. Father Jean Damais, vicar of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Pulo Tikus. Some six months ago he was seized with a bad attack of paralysis which necessitated his being sent to the mission sanitorium at Hongkong where he seems to have derived some benefit. Although not thoroughly cured he was determined to go back to his mission and about a fortnight ago he passed through Singapore on return from Hongkong to Pulo Tikus, and his death was probably due to a second attack of paralysis.

LIEN-CHAU MASSACRE

AND BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

MISSION STATIONS WARNED.

THE YINGTOK AFFAIR.

[*From Our Special Representative.*]

Canton, 6th November, 1905.

The further investigations are prosecuted into the circumstances attending the murder of the missionaries at Lien-chau, the more apparent is it becoming that the American boycott is at the root of a movement the seriousness of which may be judged by the terrible tragedy that has so recently shocked the civilized countries of the globe. The assurances, emanating from Shanghai, that the boycott was practically at an end, are belied by the energetic action displayed on the part of merchants in Canton who continue to urge forward by every possible means a policy not only detrimental to American trade, but one which has had such startling developments. As I have already pointed out, the headquarters of the movement at Canton were the first to receive the news of the Lien-chau massacre, and it was to them that the Kwang Tsai Hospital were indebted for the information. For months past the native press at Canton have been unsparing in their efforts to print inflammable articles inciting the natives to take stringent measures to enforce the boycott, and to ensure a widespread publication of their views; the boycotters have been issuing copies of the journals gratis to junk people trading in inland waters, so that they may be freely distributed among the ignorant classes in the interior. In the opinion of the American Consul-General at Canton, it is owing to this dissemination of inflammatory literature, engendering such strong feeling throughout the Two Kwang, that such an outrage as that recently reported has been brought about.

Time and again organisers of the movement at Lien-chau have been urging the despatch of speakers and literature from Canton in order that lectures might be given and leaflets be destributed on the boycott in that corner of the province. To this the Canton people have readily responded, with what result the American Presbyterian Mission at Lien-chau have already found to their cost.

Of the little band which had their headquarters at Lien-chau, Dr. Edward Charles Machle was most certainly a factor in the district where, for years past, he has been giving medical aid to any who sought and many who needed it. He and his late associates were popular among all with whom they came in contact, and when it is remembered that Lien-chau was believed to be one of the most peaceful districts of the province and not the slightest feeling was hitherto exhibited towards the mission workers, the full force of the argument of a boycott movement will be appreciated, especially when due consideration is given to the fact that not a single member of any other body in the city received the slightest harm.

At the very time that the murders were perpetrated the Rev. Fr. Montenel and a fellow-worker of the French mission were in the city and witnessed the destruction of the property and the frienzied mob chasing their helpless victims to their death. Father Montenel was on the point of despatching a letter to Bishop Merel, at Canton, giving him the news that the natives were turning against the American missionaries, but foreseeing that events were likely to take a most serious turn delayed handing his communication to the courier. At midday of the 28th, the mission chapel, home for women—or school as it has been described—two hospitals and the two American residences were in flames, and the crowd was threatening the foreigners. Father Montenel declares in his letter that the military and civil mandarins endeavoured to quell the disturbance, but the people would pay no heed; and, when, at 3.30, the reverend gentleman again took up his pen it was to record the fact that "I know the missionaries are fleeing to take refuge in a grotto a few leagues from the town and the crowd are in pursuit." At seven o'clock his last few words were written to record the slaughter of the five foreigners, and to let the fact be known that Dr. Machle and Miss Paterson had escaped to the yamên, with two native converts attired in foreign clothes. He offered them the shelter of the French mission, but they preferred the precincts of the yamên, and was there at the time that the letter was sent across country to Canton. Other details followed a few days later, but these have already appeared in previous issues of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

The facts, as related by the reverend gentleman, are borne out in the vernacular papers, though it will be surprising to most of your readers to learn that the Canton native press allege that the cause of all the trouble was in Dr. Machle protesting against certain "joss pidgin" being conducted near the hospital buildings, and when the people refused to desist brought matters to a climax by seizing a wooden Buddha and either burning it or throwing it to the ground. Such stories, we should imagine, can be regarded as mere fabrication and need not be dwelt upon for a moment in view of the friendly spirit in which the doctor undertook all his work in the interests of his mission.

It will, in all probability, be some few days before full details of the events leading up to the trouble come to hand from the members of the American Presbyterian Mission who are now proceeding to Lien-chau to conduct unofficial investigations and to recover the bodies of the slain which are now known to have been thrown into a river. At the request of the American Consul the Viceroy, on the 1st inst., despatched two Chinese gunboats with 160 soldiers for the North River and accompanying these were the Revs. Dr. Noyes, Dr. Andrew Beattie and Dr. Todd and three Chinese deputies. The gunboats will proceed as far as Chingyuen from whence the journey of eighty miles will have to be made overland.

Meanwhile the American Consul has telegraphed to the isolated mission stations throughout the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi warning them of the danger of the anti-American feeling and in some cases instructing the missionaries to at once proceed to head stations. That circumstances warranted such action is undoubted, since proof of a further hostile act has already reached Canton. It seems that the Rev. C. A. Hayes, of the American mission at Yingtok—a small station on the North River thirty miles above Chingyuen and sixty miles from Lien-chau—has reported that there is unquestionable evidence that an attempt was made on the 26th October to destroy mission property. A quantity of wood, paper and straw was placed on some piles against one of the houses, at a spot where there is a small opening in the basement for ventilation purposes. This material was then apparently set on fire; for the next morning the missionaries found evidence of the attempt in pieces of burnt and charred wood and timbers. They promptly reported the occurrence to the officials, but at the time of the despatch of Mr. Hayes' letter no adequate steps had been taken to guard the premises against future attempts. The mandarin of Yingtok is at present absent and is not expected back for some time. The American missionaries at this station are Dr. Charles A. Hayes, wife and child, Rev. J. R. Saunders and wife, Mrs. Benjamin P. Roach and wife, Mrs. Pearl H. Williams and Miss L. Whilden. They have received instructions to leave Yingtok and will, in all probability, come on to Canton.

An Imperial Edict has been issued to the Viceroy at Canton ordering exemplary punishment of all criminals and guilty officials in connection with the Lien-chau massacre, and also directing suitable compensation to be made and adequate protection given to missionaries at all the stations. It is notified in the same Edict that the prefect at Lien-chau and the colonel in command of the Imperial troops at that city are degraded.

LIEN-CHAU PEOPLE.

AN IMPORTANT MARKET-TOWN VISITED BY "ABORIGINES."

One of our readers who visited Lien-chau some time ago has supplied us with particulars of the journey there, the character of the place and the inhabitants, which may prove of interest now that the disturbances there have aroused excitement, not only in Hongkong, but throughout the world.

Lien-chau lies in the extreme north-west corner of Kwangtung province, and is about 250 miles from Canton. The town stands on what is called the Lien-chau River which is a branch of the North River.

When our correspondent was at Lien-chau, he found the people to be remarkably peaceable and easy to deal with. The influence of the Presbyterian Mission there was plainly manifest, and Mr. Machle was respected by all who knew him, the Chinese being particularly well-disposed towards the missionary and the members of the mission. In fact, the only time that the visitor heard the word "fankwai" was when passing through Fat-shan.

Lien-chau is an important market city, to which agriculturists and others living in the interior bring their products to be exchanged for commodities brought from the coast. One of the objects of our informant's excursion was to discover to what extent Lien-chau was engaged in dealing with foreign goods. "Even there, which cannot be considered so very far from a teeming centre like Canton, I found that foreign goods were more a name than a reality. To all intents and purposes, foreign goods were unknown. Canton was looked upon as a sort of foreign country. All the business was done in subsidiary coins."

The Mission at which Dr. Machle laboured was composed of two hospitals—one was opposite Lien-chau city side, which was the headquarters of Dr. Machle, the river dividing the hospital from the city. The other hospital was eight miles distant at a place called Sam-kong, a garrison city. Sam-kong is one of a series of fortified towns erected by the Chinese authorities to keep the aborigines in subjection.

Both Lien-chau and Sam-kong depend to a great extent for their prosperity upon the visits of what our informant described as the aboriginal tribes, who came in on market days, disposed of their wares and departed with whatever they fancied in exchange. They proved to be a most interesting people, and reminded the speaker of what the Highlanders of Scotland must have looked like before their spirit was, in a measure, tamed to the requirements of city life. They were a strong sinewy people, with a light springing footstep, and in no way resembled the Chinese. They seemed slow to anger and it was difficult to account for the crime which they or the people of Lien-chau had committed.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY

PROCEEDS TO INVESTIGATE.

8th inst.

News concerning the state of affairs at Lien-chau is very conspicuous by its absence. A rumour to the effect that the native gentry and some of the officials at the place having absconded is not being credited in well-informed native circles. Some surprise is expressed, however, at the continued silence of Dr. Machle, and as no news had been received by him up to Monday afternoon the Viceroy telegraphed to the mandarin at Lien-chau requesting him to afford Dr. Machle every facility to communicate with his friends at Canton. The Rev. Drs. Noyes, Beattie and Todd are expected to reach Lien-chau by about this evening, and they will remain there until the arrival of the official Committee of Inquiry from Canton.

Mr. Consul-General Lay returned from Hongkong on Tuesday morning and at once proceeded to make arrangements for journeying to Lien-chau, where he will represent the American Government. Taotai Wen Tsung Yao will accompany the expedition on behalf of the Viceroy, *others present, in all probability, including* Capt. Downes, Lieutenant Evans of American *gunboats*, and Commander Tsiu and Commodore Chiu, besides your correspondent, and a strong guard of Chinese soldiers.

It was at first thought advisable to embark on gunboats at Samshui and proceed as far as Chingyuen thence making the journey overland, on ponies, but as the country is very mountainous and devoid of properly constructed roads it was afterwards decided that the Commission should proceed by train to Samshui and there take native boats, drawing a very few inches, which will be towed day and night by coolies working in relays. This, it is believed, will be the more rapid means of reaching Lien-chau, although the hardships expected will be worse than those one would experience in making the journey overland. Snow is by no means un-

known at Lienchau and it is reported that the north winds are already blowing pretty keenly across the country.

It is not expected that the mission will meet with any opposition, though the Chinese authorities, while objecting to a guard of American marines accompanying the party, have given their assurances that they will furnish ample protection and be responsible for any irregularities on the part of natives. In all probability the Commission will be absent for about three weeks.

Taotai Wen, who will be present in the interests of the Chinese, is a most enlightened official in whose hands are always placed matters requiring negotiations with foreigners. He is the gentleman who was sent to Swatow to clear up the dispute brought about by the murder of men employed of the Chaochofu railway some few months back.

FULL STORY OF THE TRAGEDY

AS RELATED BY THE SURVIVORS.

[*From A Correspondent.*]

Samshui, Nov. 8th, 1905.

The party sent up the river to bring Dr. Machle and Miss Patterson down reached Samshui this evening. From them we have been able to gather the full story of the killing of the missionaries and the destruction of the Mission property.

Dr. Machle with his wife and daughter, the Rev. J. R. Peale and wife reached Lien-chau on the evening of the 27th Oct. About nine o'clock Dr. Machle with Dr. Chesnut went to the hospitals. There are two hospitals; one for men and one for women. These hospitals are across the river from Lien-chau city. Dr. Machle found the Chinese engaged in a *fa tsiu* at a little temple situated near the hospital. The matshed of the *fa tsiu* was built partly on the mission ground. In passing the temple Dr. Machle picked up three cannon which a boy was preparing to fire. At the same time Dr. Machle told the boy to tell three old men to come out and speak to him. This he supposed would be better than going into the temple and disturbing the people at their worship. Three old men came to Dr. Machle at the entrance to the hospital. They agreed with the doctor that it was not right to build on the mission ground, but asked that as it was the last day of the feast that the matshed be allowed to remain. They promised not to build in the same place next year. Thereupon the cannon were handed back to the elders and the matter was settled. But some young roughs were not satisfied and would not listen to the old men. One rough struck

DR. MACHLE ON THE ARM

and bricks were thrown. Mrs. Machle and Mr. Peale joined the doctor at the hospital about this time. Dr. Chesnut thinking there would be trouble started for the yamen, but could not get there because of the crowd and was taken on board a guard boat. The mob then seemed to scatter and Dr. Machle, his wife and Mr. Peale returned to the mission residence, which is about seven minutes' walk from the hospital. Soon after this Dr. Chesnut returned under the care of some soldiers. The two civil officials and three military officials were also gathered on the mission compound. The mob had not scattered as was supposed, but began to loot the women's hospital.

WOMEN'S HOSPITAL LOOTED.

In looting they found a skull of a child and a pelvis which Dr. Chesnut had brought from America to use in teaching the students. The finding of these things enraged the mob. The men's hospital was next searched and a monkey and some specimens which Dr. Machle used in teaching were found. These were all placed on a bamboo tray and carried through the city with a man beating a gong in front. A great mob gathered. The hospitals were burned. Then the mob made for the residences. The missionaries, fearing that their presence in the buildings would anger the mob, started for the river to a boat which they expected the officials had in waiting to take them to the yamen.

AN ENEMY.

The man who came from [?] professed to be from the yamen. Instead of getting to the boat and across the river they were delayed until it became evident that this man was an enemy seeking to deliver them into the hands of the mob. The seven missionaries then followed this man to a small temple behind which there is a cave. As soon as they entered the temple the priest and the guide demanded money. Fearing that there would be no safety in the temple they were preparing to leave when the mob came upon them. They rushed into the cave and scattered in all directions. After this separation one did not know what was befalling the others. It seems that Dr. Chesnut and Mrs. Machle were soon found.

HORRIBLE BARBARITIES.

They were taken to a tree in front of the temple and the mob looked at them and deliberated for about fifteen minutes. Then Dr. Chesnut and Amy Machle were taken to the river. Amy was thrown in with her clothes on. Dr. Chesnut was stripped almost naked and thrown in. Dr. Chesnut could swim and made her way to a sand bank. Amy Machle caught a shrub growing by the river. Here they were allowed to remain for about fifteen minutes. Then a man waded into the river and pierced Dr. Chesnut through the body and Amy Machle through the head with a Chinese trident. They were then knocked about a good deal and then tossed into the river. Mrs. Machle was sitting under the tree telling the people the folly of these wicked deeds when a man lifted a large stone and beat out her brains. She was then stripped of her clothing and dragged to the river and thrown in. After these had been killed search was again made and soon the Peales were found. They had evidently been hiding together. They were brought to the front of the people and stripped of all clothing and made to stand before the crowd for upwards of fifteen minutes.

CLUBBED TO DEATH.

Then a man with a club knocked Mr. Peale on the head and beat him to death before his wife. Shortly after Mrs. Peale was killed in like manner. They were also thrown into the river. Dr. Machle found a small hole in the cave with water in it and he lay in the water almost covered for some hours. Miss Patterson found a deep hole almost like a well into which she plunged and remained hidden. Search was made for these two for hours, but they escaped. About four o'clock the military official with some soldiers came to the cave as the mob had withdrawn to feast. Dr. Machle recognized the official by his clothes and came out. A Chinaman told him where Miss Patterson was hidden and he brought her out. They were then dressed in Chinese clothes as soldiers and after dark taken to the civil magistrate's yamén. During the night there were rumours that the mob was looking about the yamén and during the darkness the two were transferred to the Military yamén. Four days later they started for Canton and met the rescue party a little above Tsing Un and reached Sam Shui this evening.

We understand that the United States Consul-General will proceed at once to Lien-Chau and make an investigation. From what we can learn the local migistrates were friendly but helpless. The city has only about thirty soldiers of all kinds and these went to the scene of the trouble unarmed. The Viceroy withdrew nearly all the troops some weeks ago.

There does not seem to have been any direct connection between the outbreak and the boycott of American goods. Yet indirectly the boycott had much to do with it. The people are in a state of unrest and dissatisfied with all things foreign. They are in a surly mood, and just ready for anything.

MISSION COMMITTEE'S RETURN.

DR. MACHLE NOT SERIOUSLY INJURED.

[*From Our Special Representatives.*]

Canton, 7th November, 1905.

I understand that Dr. Machle and Miss Patterson are due here to-morrow morning, together with Dr. Noyes, Beattie and Todd and the missionaries from Ying-tok. An inquiry is first being held at the Consulate. Taotai Wen leaves on a Chinese gunboat with 60 soldiers to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, and the Commissioners are expected to pick them up at Samshui. Dr. Noyes and party have not been as far as Lien-chau; they are returning here from Chingyuen, I think. The full names of the American officials of whom I wrote you earlier are Lieut.-Commander E. H. Evans, of the U.S. battleship *Oregon*, and Lieut. D. E. Dismukes of the U.S. monitor *Monadnock*.

It is believed that Dr. Machle is not seriously injured.

DISTRICT INFESTED WITH ROBBERS.

10th inst.

Our telegram from Canton, dated Shameen, 6.15 o'clock of last evening, read with our special wire from Shanghai, of yesterday's date, printed in another column, would seem to invest the tragedy enacted at Lien-chau a fortnight ago with a great deal more importance, by its subsequent developments, than the affair at first appeared to indicate. That the American authorities are leaving no stone unturned to get at the truth—and nothing but the truth—of the whole affair is obvious enough from the constitution of the Official Commission of Inquiry whose first sittings have already been held at Canton. Since the publication yesterday in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of the well-connected and dispassionate detailed narrative of the disturbances that culminated under such tragical circumstances, we have learnt that immediately on the return of the survivors (Dr. Machle and Miss Patterson) at Canton, they were interviewed by Consul-General Lay, Lieut.-Commander Evans (of the battleship *Oregon*), and Lieut.-Commander Dismukes (of the monitor *Monadnock*), members of the Commission. These gentlemen, with Dr. Machle and probably the Rev. Noyes, Jr., accompanied by Taotai Wen, and two other Chinese officials with a guard of sixty soldiers were to proceed to Lien-chau first thing this morning to take such testimony on the spot as the Chinese officials at Lien-chau may desire to lay before the Commission. The party will meet the guard stationed at Samshui and then proceed as far as possible by boat. Boats with soldiers left Canton yesterday morning for the river port. These craft, we understand, draw too much water to proceed as far as the North River, so H.E. Viceroy Shum has wired to the Samshui Magistrate to prepare twelve shallow-draft boats to be ready there. His Excellency at the same time wired to the Ching-yuen magistrate to engage all available shallow-draft steam launches to come down river to meet the others on their way up. The boats will thus probably be able to take the party as far as Yanshan. From that point it is most probable that the large party will travel overland to their destination.

ROBBERS AND REBELS ACTIVE.

We are informed that certain gentlemen, who have recently travelled in the neighbourhood of the disturbed districts of Ching-yuen and Lien-chau, report that the country is infested with robbers and that some of the Kwangsi rebels have lately again made their appearance in the district.

The inquiry at Canton is being conducted *in camera*, but from the little that has been gathered since the return of the missionaries it is learnt that Dr. Chesnut is said to have had an opportunity of escaping, but preferred to be with the other missionaries. The cause of the trouble seems to be pretty much the same as has already appeared in our columns, though the details, beyond those that were given in yesterday's *Telegraph*, are at present unavailable, as the utmost care is being taken to prevent any material facts becoming known until the Commission has concluded its labours.

NEWS FROM THE DISTRICT.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 8th November, 1905.

Dr. Machle and Miss Patterson accompanied by Mr. Noyes, Dr. Beattie and Dr. Todd reached Canton by rail from Samshui this morning. They had been sent on from one magistrate to another under a Chinese guard. Everything possible was done for them on the way down. The story of the massacre and the burning of the buildings has been already told. An official investigation was begun to-day at the American Consulate-General. Two officers from the U. S. gunboat and Mr. Wen, the Viceroy's confidential secretary, are sitting with the U. S. Consul-General. The Commission will proceed to Lien-chau to complete the investigation. The Viceroy has provided sixty trained troops to accompany the Commission. One hundred soldiers have already been despatched to the scene of the trouble. It is not many weeks ago since the Viceroy withdrew most of the soldiers from Lien-chau. I believe the actual number remaining in Lien-chau of all kinds is 23. How the officials could be expected to keep order with these men is something for the Viceroy to solve. And the Viceroy should give a satisfactory reason why he left Lien-chau at the mercy of the numerous robbers infesting the neighbourhood. Of course, the Viceroy can and probably will make the local officials suffer in some way for permitting the trouble. But it will not be difficult for any one to point out the man who is largely responsible for the terrible result of what might have been a very insignificant riot.

News comes in from other places to the effect that there is considerable unrest among the people and that this unrest is on the increase. This is the time of the year when robbers are very numerous, and it would be easy for these roughs to get together in sufficient numbers to cause serious trouble. The country is so badly protected that there is no telling what may happen during the remaining months of this year.

ROBBERS AT THE HOME FOR UNTAINTED CHILDREN.

We might reasonably suppose that robbers would let the lepers alone. This is not case. Almost every year robbers enter the leper village and carry off all that they can get in the way of blankets, etc. A few nights ago the Home for Untainted Children of lepers was attacked by robbers. The children called loudly for help and the watchman sounded the alarm. Men from a village close at hand hurried to the scene and managed to capture one of the robbers and beat off the rest. A guard of eight men kept watch over the robber until morning and the man was handed over to the Pun U Magistrate.

REBELLION THREATENING.

Nov. 9th, 1905.

It was reported in Canton this afternoon that the villages around Lien-chau had risen in arms and a rebellion was threatened. The cause is not given. There are a very great number of robbers in the hills about Lien-chau and it would be easy for these to gather and give trouble. It is more likely that the rioters have begun to realize the nature of the crime they have committed and the punishment that awaits them and feel that their only safety lies in a general uprising. The presence of the soldiers sent from Canton and which must be nearing Lien-chau may be the cause of the trouble.

The U. S. Consul-General accompanied by Commander Evans of the U. S. *Oregon* and First Lieutenant Dismukes of the *Monadnock* and the Viceroy's confidential secretary, Wen Chung U, starts to-morrow for Lien-chau with a guard of two hundred soldiers. The commission of investigation consisting of these gentlemen has been taking evidence during the past two days. Those admitted to the court of inquiry are not allowed to give any information regarding the results of the examination of the witnesses. As the investigation is to be concluded in Lien-chau it will be some weeks before the public will be informed of the result of the Commission's work. The U. S. Consul-General is proceeding slowly and very carefully. He seems determined to get at the bottom of the trouble and place the guilt where it belongs.

I have seen to-day the letter which the gentry of Lien-chau sent to the Kwong Tsai Hospital giving the first news of the Massacre at Lien-chau. It is a brief document and truly Chinese. The substance of the letter is as follows: The American doctor had some trouble with a *fa tsui* and the result is that the hospitals and houses are burned and five Americans have been killed. It is very unfortunate that there was no boycott organization here, for if there had been we would have had some one to exhort the people to keep the peace. It is fortunate that we have no boycott organization here, for if we had then Americans would say that the boycott is the cause of the trouble. In this curious way the gentry express themselves. It seems to be true that there was no organization to preach boycott, but at the same time the people all knew of the boycott and understood that there was difficulty between America and China.

The account of the trouble and killing has already been sent in full. This account agrees fully with the account given by the Lien-chau magistrate to the Viceroy. The soldiers who escorted Dr. Machle to Canton give practically the same story. The report that has appeared that Dr. Machle took an idol or that his little daughter took one of the idols from a procession is entirely false. Had there been any truth in this report the officials would have been quick to report it. But on the other hand there was no procession and there were no idols in a position to be taken. Again Dr. Machle is too old and experienced a missionary to do anything of the kind.

A curious statement appeared in one of the native papers to-day. It is stated that fifty men have banded together in Lien-chau and offer to give themselves over to the officials. Any five of them are to be chosen and to suffer death to atone for the killing of the five foreigners. This sounds like Japan. If it is true there is hope for China. However it may be only a story made up in Canton. But we would like to believe it true.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE LIEN-CHAU TRAGEDY.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Mr. Editor,—It is difficult to remember in times of excitement that there are two sides to every question, and when the excitement under which our faculties are clouded is passionate revolt against a terrible crime, the duty of thinking twice before we speak is well nigh beyond human achievement. Yet it is none the less our bounden duty. England and Russia barely escaped war at the time of the Hull disaster, and yet now that our minds are free from the dominion of the wrath engendered by that event, probably most men rejoice that England did avoid bloodshed through the coolness and wisdom of her statesmen.

At the present moment we face an awful crime done by Chinese (we have no right to say *the* Chinese) to Americans. The bare mention of the fact that a little child and three women (one a noble young college graduate just out from America, the others women who have served China for years) were among those cruelly done to death, so stirs the hot blood in us that we almost refuse to allow time for thought or investigation. It may seem unmanly to hesitate before exacting revenge.

But the period of revenge in man's history is almost passing away. Great nations to-day cannot act upon motives of mere revenge. Even when the citizens of a civilized world power are murderously slain by people of another race, the punishment meted out to the guilty must be remedial in aim, not revengeful. *Blood for blood* is no motto for the twentieth century. When Dr. Timothy Richard secured the establishment of Shansi University with money paid as indemnity for missionaries slain in that province in 1900, he pointed the way for all those to follow who would take vengeance upon the forces of evil against which all good men war. Murderers, it may be, ought to suffer the last extremity of the law; but great nations must be austere judges, not fierce avengers.

At any rate, whatever should be the attitude of the American Government toward China at this crisis, we must allow sufficient time for the facts to come to light, before asserting that the crime at Lien-chau was inspired purposely by any sort of organization, or was the indirect outcome of any general agitation. Stories are circulating to the effect that last year a crowd of the people threatened to wreak vengeance on Dr. Machle because he protested against their performing their noisy ceremonies on the piece of ground adjoining his hospital. I have been told by a very intelligent Chinese gentleman—and very trustworthy—that the crowd last year even armed, and that they were restrained by officials. This gentleman gets his information at second-hand, but that is the case with nearly all the news we can now get from the scene. The same informant tells me that Lien-chau is a poor and backward place, where little is known of American goods, and that he seriously doubts whether the influence of the boycott has been felt in that place. In short, we do not know the cause of the awful crime; let us reserve judgment. It is to be hoped that the American Government will as wisely disregard popular passion at this crisis as did England in the sad affair of the Hull fishermen, and that nothing will be done in mere blind fury of blood for blood, to stain once more the history of the modern world. We believe the American cabinet is of this disposition.—Very respectfully yours,

O. D. WANNAMAKER.

Canton Christian College,
Honglok, Canton,
November 5, 1905.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Dear Sir,—In your leader of Wednesday last, 8th inst., you report from the information which you have received through your special representative at Canton, that, according to a statement made by Taotai Wen, the Government has been led to understand that the disturbances at Lien-chau arose out of some action, the nature of which is not revealed, on the part of French Missionaries; and, a few lines after, revealing then the nature of that action of the French missionaries, you attribute on the authority of Taotai Wen, the outrage at Lien-chau to the over-zealousness of French missionaries.

In answer to these suggestions, I beg to inform you that a telegram received yesterday night from our Mission in Canton, entirely denies that Taotai Wen could have made the above statements, as the Canton Viceroy has authoritatively asserted that no official telegram to this effect has been received from Lien-chau.—I am, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

A. BRUN.

Procure des Missions-Etrangeres,
34, Caine Road,
Hongkong, 10th November, 1905.

[With all deference, we would submit that the Rev. Father Brun has obviously misinterpreted the meaning and intention of our remarks. There was never any suggestion that the action of the French missionaries in any particular could be held responsible for the unhappy tragedy at Lien-chau. Our special representative at Canton distinctly stated, however, that the Taotai said he had been led to believe that the disturbances might be attributed to French missionaries. In our opinion that was a clear attempt at evasion; the Taotai wished to saddle somebody other than the Chinese officials at Canton and Lien-chau with the responsibility for the crime, and accordingly suggested that the French missionaries might have had some connection with the affair. Nobody would put the slightest credence in such an accusation, even if it had been formulated in direct language, which it was not. And the Rev. Father Brun may rest assured that we would be the last to cast suspicion on a hard-working and most amiable body of missionaries amongst whom we are pleased to number many friends.—ED., *H.K.T.*]

ANOTHER BLASTING FATALITY.

THREE MEN KILLED.

Another of those accidents by which men lose their lives through their own carlessness occurred about five o'clock last evening at Quarry Bay, with the result that three men were instantly killed, by being struck on the head and face by flying lumps of blasted rock. It appears from the report of the foreman that blasting operations had been going on during the afternoon, and at 5 p.m. believing all the charges laid to have been exploded, work was suspended for the night, and the coolies dispersed. But three of them went up the hillside, past where the blasting operations had been going on earlier in the afternoon, when suddenly, without any warning, an unexploded charge went off close by them and the three men were killed as mentioned. The bodies were removed to the Kowloon *morgue*. Luckily, as it happened, the other coolies who had been employed during the day in these operations had got well away so there were no further casualties.

A month ago, as a result of blasting operations, a Chinese woman was struck on the thigh, while sitting inside her house, at Bay View and with such violence as to necessitate her removal to the Government Civil Hospital, with a badly damaged leg, and there she is still confined. A charge of neglect to comply with the regulations governing blasting operations, which provide that screens shall be put up to prevent the flying in all directions of the blasted rock, is pending against the foreman in charge of those operations.

CRICKET.

KOWLOON *v.* POLICE.

10th inst.

The King's Park, Kowloon, was appropriately opened to sport yesterday, His Majesty's birthday, when the Kowloon Cricket Club entertained the Police Recreation Club, and a 1[illegible]-side pick-up cricket match was played. Unfortunately the ground, which has been newly laid, was in anything but good condition, so that smart cricket was almost impossible. In spite of that, however, a very enjoyable afternoon was spent, and when the ground has been got into really good order many a grand day's sport should be provided in the Park. Messrs. Parkes, Lightfoot and Dixon played well for Kowloon, while for the Police Messrs. Edwards, Langley and Kerr showed the best form. Kowloon declared at 152 for two wickets, and the Police were disposed of for 99.

Following are the scores:—

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

S. Lightfoot, b Langley	57
J. Parks, c Pitt, b Langley	61
J. Clellant, not out	7
W. E. Dickson, not out	27
Total	152

POLICE RECREATION CLUB.

P. C. Fowler, b Dickson	1
P. C. Foley, run out	7
P. C. Edwards, c Swan, b Dickson	33
P. S. Shepherd, l.b.w., b Dickson	4
P. J. Wodehouse, b Holmes	7
Insptr. A. Langley, not out	27
" R. McHardy, b Swan	3
P. S. Kent, b Swan	0
P. C. Waterer, b Dixon	0
Insptr. Kerr, b Dixon	12
P. C. McKay, b and c Dickson	3
L. S. Kerr, b Dixon	0
Extra	7
Total	99

CONCERT AT WELLINGTON BARRACKS.

10th inst.

The junior non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers' draft which arrived at Hongkong three years ago, celebrated the anniversary of that event at Wellington Barracks last night. The proceedings, which proved to be of a most enjoyable character, took the form of a smoking concert at which Lance-Corporal Meldrum presided. It may be mentioned that each draft on its arrival in the Colony is promptly fitted with a nickname and the three-year-old draft goes under the *soubriquet* of "The Ping-Pong Draft," which no doubt explains itself. The chief attractions of the evening proved to be Private Burnett, R.A.M.C., Sapper Jury, R.E., and Mr. T. Bailey, of the Naval Yard. Among the others who contributed to the programme were—Sergeant Stokes, gramaphone entertainment; Staff-sergeant Olive, piano solo; Sapper Simmonds, Corporal Graber, R.E., Lance-Corporal Cook, and Lance-Corporal Turner, who gave a whistling solo. Corporal Morris, A.S.C., acted as accompanist. At the close, there were the usual votes of thanks, and of course the toast of "His Majesty the King and many returns of his Birthday" was pledged with enthusiasm. The draft leave for home by the *Dunera* on the 14th December.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES POISONED.

MISSIONS AND CHAPELS AT MACAO UNDER POLICE PROTECTION.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Macao, 10th November.

An unfortunate incident which, in the light of recent events, bears a somewhat sinister aspect, occurred here on the 3rd inst., when a Chinese houseboy deliberately attempted to poison the Rev. Dr. Todd and Mrs. Todd, of the American Presbyterian Mission. It seems that Dr. Todd suspected the servant of stealing some silver spoons from the house, and declared that unless the spoons were forthcoming at once, their value would be kept out of the boy's wages. In revenge, the boy emptied some of the contents of a bottle of croton oil into a pan of porridge which was being prepared for his master and mistress. After eating their breakfast, Dr. and Mrs. Todd experienced an acute burning sensation in the throat, which was followed by internal pains and severe vomiting. Medical assistance was immediately secured, and Dr. Little by means of antidotes and with the aid of a stomach-pump nullified the effects of the poison. Dr. and Mrs. Todd were, however, very ill for a couple of days and confined to their residence. News of the attempt to poison the missionary and his wife was sent to Government House, and His Excellency immediately had the cook and houseboy arrested. The boy confessed to the crime, and after being tried was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Fearing that in the present unsettled state of affairs in Kwangtung the Consul-General might place a false construction on the incident, Dr. Todd telegraphed to Canton as follows:

"Macao, 3rd November.

"Table boy put croton oil in porridge. All who ate vomited within 30 minutes after eating. The cause was personal spite for reduction of wages for stealing silver goods. All have recovered effects poison. Boy confessed. Sentenced three months."

An uneasy feeling prevails among the missionaries here, and it is evident that His Excellency the Governor is not altogether assured of their safety. At all events, His Excellency, entirely upon his own initiative and without any suggestion being made by the missionaries, sent a guard of constabulary to protect each missionary's house, and the police are also guarding the chapels. I have heard that several of the Chinese Christians here have been stoned by their compatriots. Two Chinese stores have also suffered at the hands of the Chinese *canaille*, simply because they are alleged to be selling American goods. I learn from American sources—although I have not verified the [illegible] that scores of Chinese hold boycott meetings across the river every Sunday morning. There is considerable unrest in the air.

CANTON NOTES.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

THE BOYCOTT.

Canton, 1st November, 1905.

There does not appear to be any let up on the boycott. The merchants, or some of them, are getting tired. The agitators, however, are full of enthusiasm. Meetings are regularly held. I doubt whether there is any article "Made in U.S." which could not be bought in Canton. The shops have their own label which is easily attached to goods. Austria is credited with making some good furniture. As long as the name of America does not appear the goods are sure to go.

THE BUND.

The work on the Bund is advancing very slowly. What is put down one day is pulled up the next. The part just below the steamer landings has been in order some time and now a good wharf is being constructed for the *Kwong Tung* and the *Kwong Chau*. These steamers have been obliged to anchor in the stream and this was a great drawback to them in securing passengers.

THE "ALTA" ABANDONED.

The American bark *Alta*, which was struck by the great typhoon of last month, after passing Corregidor on her way to Manila, and which has been ashore at Naic point, has been abandoned by Captain Ward, her owner, to the insurance companies interested. The *Alta* was loaded with lumber of the California-Manila Lumber company and since the beginning of the salvage operations, 600,000 feet of lumber have been washed off her decks and after the removal of the rest of the cargo, pumping operations were in progress, on 27th ult., the vessel suddenly heeled over and is now lying at an angle of 65 degrees with her decks towards the open sea. The *Alta* is a four-masted vessel of 1,895 tons and was built at Glasgow in 1900. Captain Robinson, the wrecker, left Manila for Naic point Thursday afternoon to see if the vessel can be raised.—*Cablenews.*

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY.

On the 31st October at 2 p.m. the local gentry of Kiangsu met at the guild building of Kiangsu at Sinza, Shanghai. Over one hundred assembled. They discussed about the Shanghai Nanking Railway and many made speeches advocating the inadvisability of continuing the present agreement of the railway. They decided to convene a mass meeting on the 12th November to consider the following items:—

1.—To extend the movement more widely among businessmen.

2.—To secure more joint action with the metropolitan officials and local gentry.

3.—To collect written views on the matter.

4.—To establish an office.

5.—To elect the officers of the movement.

6.—To fix the date of meeting.

7.—To draft memorials and correspondence.

They will meet again on the 4th November at the Wenming Primary School. The meeting ended at dusk.—*The Universal Gazette.*

CANTON AND REFORM.

VICEROY'S BANQUET.

IN THE MANCHU BANNER HALL.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 6th November.

Bird's nest soup and shark's fin, pidgeon's eggs and roast duck figured prominently on an elaborate menu prepared for the guests at a banquet held in the Manchu Banner Hall at noon to-day. The dishes were served in admirable style amid the pleasantest surroundings; for no pains had been spared by the Viceroy and his officials to ensure the success of a function held in honour of the birthday of the Empress Dowager. The old hall had been bedecked with flowers and greenery from floor to ceiling and every arrangement made for the comfort of the guests. Of these there were several hundred present including quite a number of the foreign officials and merchants from the Shameen and the commanders of some of the gunboats in port. It was noticeable that the absentees included all American officials who, it is understood, declined the invitation of the Viceroy in consequence of the recent massacre at Lien-chau.

At eight o'clock in the morning all the foreign warships in port dressed ship and at noon the Chinese gunboats moored in the neighbourhood of the Banner Hall fired a royal salute. Shortly afterwards the boats conveying the foreign representatives arrived at the landing stage, where there was a guard of honour composed of several hundred native soldiers. They presented arms during the playing of the Sin Fa, and Taotai Wen Tseung Yao, the Viceroy's secretary, then introduced the foreign guests to H. E. Hu Hsing Lin, the provincial treasurer, who, in the absence of the Viceroy, through illness, occupied the place of honour during the proceedings. Other high officials present included the Tartar General, H.E. Shou Yiu, the provincial Judge, H.E. Shen, Prefect Chun and commanders of the Chinese army and navy in the South.

During the progress of the banquet, Dr. Walter, the German Vice-Consul, proposed the health of the Empress-Dowager, the Emperor and the Viceroy, and this having been heartily drunk,

Taotai Wen acknowledged the toast. He said that on behalf of the Viceroy, the Tartar General, Treasurer and other Chinese officials present he thanked the guests for their company at the banquet, and also Dr. Walter for proposing the toast which had been so enthusiastically received. "We rejoice at this occasion more than on any previous occasion," he said, "because the past year has been marked by two very great events, viz., the appointment of an Imperial Commission which is about to set out for foreign countries to study the various forms of government and so on, and also because of the abolition of the triennial and annual examinations for Chinese students. The sending of the commission to study the foreign governments shows that the Empress Dowager and the Emperor are in earnest to reform the Government of China, and there will undoubtedly be a better understanding between the people as a result of the movement. He concluded by apologising for the absence of the Viceroy and proposed the health of the representatives of the foreign guests present.

This having been acknowledged the company adjourned to the spacious courtyard where photographs were taken and the proceedings concluded.

CHINESE RAILWAYS.

In the course of an article on the present agitation for Chinese control of the railways of the Empire, the *Nanfangpao* says:—

The British and Chinese Corporation has not violated any of the provisions of the Agreement as in the case of the American-China Development Company, and so it is difficult to take action on this score with a view to restoring the railway concession to the Kiangsu people. The energy of the agitators, therefore, is now directed to the early redemption of the railway. In regard to this, we wish to point out that the Agreement gives China the right to redeem the bonds at 102½ after 12½ years and at par after 25 years. Provided they have the necessary funds—which so far they have no knowledge how to raise, for the railway cannot be expected to pay off itself within so short a time—for the redemption of the bonds and net profits debentures after 12½ years, they can have the control management of the railway back into their hands without any trouble. We sincerely hope, therefore, that the agitators will study the questions thoroughly and not be simply led by blind patriotism without knowing what they are doing. Wild and eccentric statements or actions can only injure their cause. Striving for the restoration of the railways into their hands is laudable, but it is more important they should at the same time bend their attention to the raising of capital for the continuance and development of the work.

LAUNCH AT KAWASAKI.

The launch of a ship is always an interesting sight, and when it happens that the ship is one of the nation's fleet, it is to be expected that the event should appeal to the patriotic sentiments of the Japanese. Consequently, says the *Japan Chronicle* of 29th ult., there was a huge gathering at the Kawasaki Dockyard yesterday afternoon to witness the launching of the torpedo-boat destroyer *Asakaze*. This vessel is one of five of the same type now building, and the following details of their size, speed, and equipment will be found interesting. The length between perpendiculars is 227ft., breadth moulded, 21ft., 6in., depth moulded 14ft. 3in., draught of water 6ft. The displacement is 380 tons, indicated horse-power 6,000, and the speed per hour given at 29 knots. They each carry six quick-firing guns, and are also armed with two torpedo-tubes.

On both sides of the vessel there were dense masses of men, women, and children in holiday garb, and amongst the Japanese the seamen and marines of the British Fleet looked quite conspicuous. They viewed the new ship with critical eyes, as men in business should, and from their remarks the criticism would seem to be favourable. There were also present a number of British officers, and three German naval officers. Whilst the final preparations were being made a band rendered a programme of music, beguiling the time pleasantly enough.

At length, soon after four o'clock, the signal was given, and the British officers, who were to play an important part in the day's programme, Japanese officers, and other distinguished guests ascended the platform erected at the prow of the vessel. Captain R. N. Ommanney, of H.M.S. *Andromeda*, severed the cord, and within a few seconds the *Asakaze* had taken the water. The usual ceremony of baptism and liberation of birds was performed, and the launch was in every way a perfect success.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

THE REVIEW

9th inst.

To-day His Most Gracious Majesty, King Edward VII., of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, has attained his sixty-fourth birthday, and Hongkong in common with the whole British Empire has rejoiced and been glad, and donned its gala dress—the dress of immortal bunting. The Royal Standard was hoisted at Government House, Military and Naval headquarters, on the Mecans, and at Headquarter House at eight o'clock this morning. The Government and many private offices were closed, as were also all the schools throughout the Colony. The harbour presented a very gay sight, as all the British ships at anchor were dressed and the flags flying to the breeze against a clear and cloudless sky seemed to tell out to the world of the Empire's rejoicing, while several of the foreign Consuls displayed the British flag alongside those of their own country, this being particularly noticeable in the case of the Japanese Consul, and the leading Japanese business firms in the Colony. The usual Royal Salutes were fired at noon both ashore and afloat.

The day broke bright and clear, and the celebrations were begun by the Birthday Parade on the Happy Valley which for the second time took place in the morning instead of, as heretofore, in the afternoon, which gave all those taking part a better chance of holiday making. Full advantage was taken of the opportunity, and chairs, and rickshas and the tram cars must have reaped what must now be probably looked upon as an annual harvest—though how many of the coolies understand the reason!

To-night His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, gives a Birthday Dinner to Civilians at Government House, while His Excellency Major-General Villiers Hatton entertains the military officers, and Commodore Williams the naval officers, at their respective head quarters, after which a general adjournment will be made to attend the *levée* to be held by His Excellency the Governor at 10 p.m.

THE GARRISON PARADE.

In brilliant cloudless weather the annual parade in honour of His Majesty's birthday was held on the Happy Valley this morning, the Valley presenting a very gay and animated appearance with the throng of spectators, which on a conservative estimate were computed at between six and seven thousand souls. In command of the troops was His Excellency Major General Villiers Hatton, G.C.O., who was accompanied by his staff comprising Capt. E. S. Ward, A.D.C., Major A. A. Chichester, D.S.O., C.S.O., Major R. J. Ross, D.A.Q.M.G., and Lt. Colonel F. E. Kent, O.C.R.A., who arrived on the ground at 9.30 a.m. and took up their position at the saluting base, there to await the arrival of His Excellency the Governor, who came on the scene punctually at 9.45 a.m. accompanied by Captain Arbuthnot-Leslie, A.D.C., and Captain W. Armstrong, hon. A.D.C., and two Indian A.D.C.'s his arrival being signalled by the hoisting of the Royal Standard and the playing of the National Anthem.

The troops in Garrison paraded as strong as possible, drawn up in two lines facing south west and parallel to the racing track, with 12 paces interval between units, with bayonets fixed, in the following order. On the right of the line the Mounted. Troop of the H.K.V. Corps, and on their left, at the distances named,

Royal Garrison Artillery
Royal Engineers
2nd Royal West Kents
H.K.S.B.R.G.A.
Hongkong Volunteer Corps
119th Infantry
129th Baluchis

The whole body of the troops presented a smart and workmanlike appearance, and executed the movements mentioned below with excellent precision. A feature of this parade was that for the first time mounted troops, the Hongkong Mounted Volunteers, 25 strong, took part.

The 2.95 guns of the H.K.S.B.R.G.A. took up positions on the extreme right of the line, on the track, the Bands being massed in the rear of the centre of the line, facing the saluting base, under the Bandmaster of the Royal West Kents. As soon as His Excellency the Governor arrived the division came to attention and sloped arms, and then, on the last sound of a "G" from the Trumpeter the Royal Salute was given, and present arms. They then came to the slope, and His Excellency, the Governor then made his inspection, riding slowly up and down the front and rear of the lines, accompanied by H.E. Major General Villiers Hatton and their respective Staffs. After the inspection His Excellency the Governor returned and took up his position at the saluting base, which was the signal for the firing of the first round of seven guns of the Royal Salute, boomed forth from the guns on the right, which was followed by the firing of a *feu de joie* by the whole of the troops, the Bands playing the first part of the National Anthem. This was repeated until the 21 guns had completed the Salute and the troops the third round of the *feu de joie*, the massed Bands then playing the whole of the National Anthem in fine style. The final march past was executed in a splendid manner, the units marching in the order named above, and all marching as one man. It was noticeable that a much higher flagstaff had been erected at the saluting base than that used last year, and as there was a strong breeze blowing, the Royal Standard made a fine showing, flying brightly to the breeze, in contradistinction to last year, when about a third of it dragged on the ground in the still air. The Garrison Police and Local Company Royal Engineers kept the ground under the direction of the Garrison Sergeant-Major.

The Principal Medical Officer made the necessary medical arrangements, and the C.R.E. arranged for the saluting flags and flagstaff, in conjunction with the C.O.O. The Officer Commanding the Army Service Corps provided the Royal Standard which was unfurled on the arrival of His Excellency the Governor on the ground.

Everything, from start to finish, went very well, and the whole parade proved a most imposing and impressive spectacle and was all over by 11 a.m. when the men marched back to quarters.

WE received a visit on Tuesday from Mr. K. Shimizu, the chief of the Foreign Department of the Osaka Han-Ai Orphan Asylum, Japan. Mr. Shimizu intends to solicit subscriptions towards the orphanage, and is vouched for by Mr. Noma, the Consul for Japan. It appears that the institute was established in 1896, the object being to bring up orphans and other destitute children, with a view to enable them to earn a livelihood. After various discouragements, it has emerged from its difficulties and is now progressing favourably. Since the outbreak of the Russo-Japan War, it has been trying to help many orphans belonging to soldiers' families, and as it needs to enlarge its work at present, it asks the public to enable it to give the orphans a good education as well as necessary assistance under its care. It may be mentioned that the Emperor and Empress of Japan have contributed seven hundred *yen* towards the funds, while Mr. Noma is also on the list of subscribers.

INSANITARY PROPERTIES RESUMPTION.

9th inst.

The following correspondence and report are reprinted from a blue-book on the subject of insanitary property resumptions, during the ten years 1894-1905, laid on the table of the Legislative Council yesterday.

GOVERNOR SIR M. NATHAN TO MR. LYTTELTON.

Government House, Hongkong, 26th September, 1904.

Sir,—Mr. May has in accordance with the instructions contained in your Despatch No. 167, dated the 26th May last, placed before me the correspondence on the subject of a suggested Trust to carry out schemes for the resumption of insanitary areas and the improvement of the City of Victoria.

2. I entirely concur with him that a considerable sum should be devoted each year to the resumption of insanitary property, and that this resumption should proceed on continuous lines.

3. I do not think it would be desirable that it should be laid down either that a sum of $350,000 plus half the proceeds of land sales, as proposed by the Committee that reported on the 24th September, 1903, or that a sum of not less than $400,000 as recommended in Mr. May's despatch No. 150, dated on the 9th April, 1904, should be devoted to resumptions. With regard to the first of these proposals I am adverse to the introduction into the estimates of the principle, which if introduced, would admit of various logical extensions, of allocating a special source of receipts to a special subject of expenditure; and with regard to the second I am convinced that were you to lay down any standing instruction for the allocation for a period of years of a large sum for resumptions you would frequently be asked to suspend it. For instance, in the draft Estimates for 1905, it has been necessary, on account of contracts already entered into, to set aside $750,000 for water supply scheme and $353,500 for continuing the erection of important public buildings that have been commenced. These sums, together with $359,800 for some smaller continuation services, and a few minor works of sanitary and urgent necessity, bring up the total Public Works Extraordinary Estimates to $1,645,300, and it has been considered that $170,000 is the minimum sum that can be added to this Estimate for compensation and resumptions of insanitary property under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance of 1893. Had such a standing instruction as that which has been suggested been in force it would have been necessary either to have asked for its suspension, or to have raised additional taxation to meet the wants of the particular year, or to have broken contracts and stopped the execution of the important works in hand, or to have undertaken no other works, however important or urgent. I think that for the present it must be left to the Governor to suggest each year as large a sum as he thinks can conveniently be appropriated and profitably spent on resumptions and compensations.

4. In the circumstances that no sum can be set aside for resumptions on a very extended scale, at any rate until the extensive water supply schemes are completed in 1906, that the lines on which resumptions should be carried out are to some extent already indicated in Mr. O. Chadwick and Dr. W. J. Simpson's Report on the 14th May, 1902, on the question of the Housing of the Population of Hongkong, and that various reports that are received from the Sanitary Board contain specific recommendations for minor resumptions, I do not at present support the proposal for the establishment of a Trust embodied in the Report submitted in Sir H. A. Blake's Despatch No. 485 of the 23rd October, 1903, nor that for an Advisory Board recommended by Mr. May's No. 150, dated the 9th April, 1904. I would leave the tendering of advice as to the areas or buildings to be resumed and the utilization of the resumed areas to the members of the Government responsible for its sanitary measures and for the utilization to the best advantage of Crown Lands.

5. For the double purpose of assisting to secure continuity of policy and of collecting data which would govern any large scheme that may be undertaken in the future, I propose that there should be continuous records of all the resumptions undertaken. These records would consist of a Special Annual Report prepared by the Director of Public Works, and printed as a Sessional Paper which would show on a general map the position of the areas that have been resumed or are in process of resumption, and on more detailed plans each scheme of resumption, and of relaying out the resumed area, and the extent to which each scheme had been carried out by the end of the year dealt with in the Report. It would show also the proportions of each resumed area originally and ultimately devoted to streets, lanes, and open spaces, and to Government purposes, and the progress that had been made in disposing of the new building lots it contained with the area still remaining for disposal. It would also contain a statement of accounts for each resumption showing the expenditure it had involved up to date, both for resumings and for laying out roads, etc., within the resumed area, and the receipts obtained in the form of premia for new building lots, as well as a general account giving the total expenditure and receipts for all the resumptions that had been undertaken up to the end of the year with which the Report dealt

6. If this proposal appears to you worthy of adoption the first Report to be issued for 1904 would deal with the Taipingshan resumption, carried out in the years 1894 to 1895, embodying the information already communicated to you in Mr. May's despatch referred to above, with the resumption carried out in the year 1902 of the area near Lower Lascar Row, which formed the subject of Sir William Gascoigne's despatch No. 223 of 27th May, 1902, and with the resumption, recommended by Mr. Chadwick and Professor Simpson in the 4th and 26th paragraphs of their report of the 14th May, 1902, and carried out in the years 1903 and 1904 of the interior of the block bounded by Gough Street, Queen's Road Central, Wellington Street, and Aberdeen Street.

7. The comparatively small amount of the receipts from the sale of leases within the Taipingshan resumption, and the anticipated small proportion of receipts to outlay in connection with the Gough Street resumption, justify the doubt expressed in the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of your despatch No. 283 of the 18th December, 1903, as to the immediate remunerativeness of this necessary sanitary work.

I have, etc.,

M. NATHAN.

MR. LYTTELTON TO GOVERNOR SIR M. NATHAN.

Downing Street, 3rd November.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 349 of the 26th September with regard to the suggested Trust to carry out schemes for the resumption of insanitary areas and the improvement of the City of Victoria.

2. I agree generally with your views on this matter, and approve your proposal with regard to the issue of special reports.—I have, etc.,

ALFRED LYTTELTON.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, TO MAY 1ST, 1905.

Dr.

Taipingshan.

To amount spent on resumption of property including all costs, fees, etc.	$821,268.32	
Amount spent on construction of roads, sewers, etc.	$123,059.47	
		$ 944,327.79
Lower Lascar Row.		
To amount spent on resumption of property including all costs, fees, etc.	$ 36,950.00	
Amount spent on construction of roads, sewers, etc.	$ 1,147.79	
		$ 38,097.79
Kau-u-fong (Now in progress.)		
To amount spent on resumption of property including all costs, fees, etc.	$237,156.50	
Amount spent on construction of roads, sewers, etc.	$ 3,187.50*	
		$ 240,344.00
Total amount expended		$1,222,769.58

Cr.

By amount received from sales of land	$171,393.50	
By sale of building material, earth deposited in Praya Reclamation, etc.	$ 49,930.87	
		$ 191,324.37
Receipts	Nil.	
Receipts (salvage land not yet dealt with)	Nil.	
Financial deficit		$1,031,445.21
Total		$1,222,769.58

*Estimated further amount required to complete work, $18,500.

The following report is signed by the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, the director of public works:—

Taipingshan Resumption.—The serious outbreak of plague in 1894 gave rise to the first resumption scheme undertaken for the purpose of improving the sanitary condition of the City of Victoria. During the course of the epidemic, the inhabitants of a large area in the Taipingshan District were evicted, accommodation being provided elsewhere for those who liked to avail themselves of it, and after resumption of the property by the Government, the area was entirely cleared of buildings and laid out afresh in building lots with streets and lanes suitably arranged. Owing to the irregularity and steepness of the ground, the operations involved were of a very extensive and costly nature. Numerous high retaining walls had to be built, streets and lanes formed, and sewers and storm-water drains constructed to suit the re-arrangement of the building lots. The various works were not completed until 1899 and the expenditure on them, after deducting various credits for materials sold or deposited as filling in the Praya Reclamation, amounted to $103,128.60. The cost of resuming the property, including all charges, was $821,268.32, making the total cost of scheme $924,396.92. The amount realized by the sale of building lots up to the present time amounts to $171,393.50.

A considerable proportion of the land rendered available for building purposes was utilized for the creation of public gardens or devoted to other public purposes, thus reducing the area intended for sale and largely augmenting the financial loss on the scheme.

Lower Lascar Row Resumption.—No further resumptions on sanitary grounds were undertaken until 1902, when Messrs. Chadwick and Simpson visited the Colony to report on its condition from a sanitary point of view and advise the Government with regard to the adoption of measures for its improvement. During their visit a fire occurred which practically destroyed a number of houses near the junction of Lower Lascar Row and Ladder Street. It was considered that an opportunity was thus afforded of improving the neighbourhood, which was a congested one, and Messrs. Chadwick and Simpson formulated a small scheme, which they submitted to Government. This scheme was only partially carried out, a portion of it, which involved the payment of heavy compensation without any commensurate benefit to neighbouring properties, being abandoned. The expenditure on the portion carried out was $38,097.79, the entire area resumed being devoted to the formation of a street about 32 feet wide between the houses fronting on Queen's Road and those fronting on Circular Pathway.

Kau-U-Fong Resumption—The task of formulating and carrying out improvement schemes in a systematic manner was first undertaken in 1903, when a start was made with a densely built block lying west of Aberdeen Street and between Wellington and Gough Streets and known as Kau-U-Fong. Twenty-four houses in Kau-U-Fong, South and West, and eight in On Wo Lane were resumed, in addition to two in Aberdeen Street and three in Gough Street, and all of these were entirely demolished. A new street 30 feet in width, has been constructed and it is proposed to dispose of the surplus land for building purposes. The scheme is not quite completed and a complete and accurate statement of the cost cannot therefore be given.

THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

The report to be presented at the tenth annual meeting of shareholders; to be held at the office of the company, Shanghai, on the 14th inst., is as follows:—

The directors have now the pleasure to submit to the shareholders the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended 30th September 1905.

Conditions generally have been favourable for the spinning industry. An ample supply of cotton at reasonable rates and a good demand for Yarn, with excellent working at the mill, have combined to make this the best year the company has had since it commenced operations.

Profit & Loss Account.—Including the balance brought forward from last year of Tls. 13,629.29 there is a *sum of Tls. 152,727,27* at the credit of this account, which would be quite sufficient to pay a dividend if other conditions were favourable; but it will be seen that the Company still owes the Russo-Chinese Bank a large amount, and until this is liquidated your directors consider that the best interests of the Company will be served by not attempting to pay dividends, and they propose to dispose of the above balance as follows:—

Write off plant and machinery...	Tls.	50,000.00
" " mill buildings	"	17,805.20
" " Chinese houses	"	5,416.20
" " mill stores	"	5,787.21
" " ginning mill	"	5,000.00
Place to reserve	"	50,000.00
Carry to new account	"	18,718.86
	Tls.	152,727.47

Debenture Account.—In accordance with the conditions under which these were issued, 25 per cent of the net profit has to be paid to the trustees to form a fund for their redemption. As will be seen from the accounts, the sum at credit of Debenture Trust Fund is Tls. 37,600.00; adding Tls. 31,181.31, 25 per cent of net profit of year just closed, there will be a total of Tls. 71,781.31 at the credit of this fund, while out of a proposed issue of Tls. 500,000.00 debentures, only Tls. 134,000.00 have so far been taken up. With the improved finances of the Company, it is thought the balance of these debentures may be placed, as they form an excellent investment, otherwise steps will be taken to pay off all those issued, as soon as possible, (the earliest date being 31st March 1907).

Prospects for the current year are favourable, and your directors have been able to dispose of the mill's production for some months ahead at prices that should show a satisfactory margin if nothing unusual takes place. The mill generally is in excellent order, and the Company's yarn ranks in the market with the best produced locally.

Directors.—Messrs. J. L. Scott and C. Rayner resigned their seats on the Board upon their departure from Shanghai and their places were filled by Messrs. F. Ayscough and M. March, whose election it is necessary to confirm. Mr. Poate retires by rotation but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Auditor.—Mr. Arthur R. Leake, C.A., audited the accounts now presented and offers himself for re-election.

Following are the accounts:—

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT AS ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.

Dr.		Tls.
To interest account	Tls. 36,495.57	
Less—Rent on Chinese houses	4,488,27	
		32,007.30
To directors' fees		4,500.00
" auditor's fees		350.00
" balance brought forward, 30th September, 1905	13,629.29	
Profit, 30th Sept., 1905	139,098.18	
		152,727.47
		Tls. 189,584 77

Cr.		Tls.
By balance 30th September, 1904		13,629.29
" transfer fees		18 29
" working account		173,564.74
" accrued interest debenture trust fund		2,372.95
		Tls. 189584.77

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS AS ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.

Dr.		Tls.
To capital account		628,800.00
" debenture account		134,000.00
" reserve fund		50,000.00
" Russo-Chinese bank		180,753.90
" sundry creditors		76,004.35
" profit and loss account		152,727.47
		Tls. 1,222,285.72

Cr.		Tls.
By property account		320,221.40
" plant and machinery		630,000.00
" ginning mill plant		15,000.00
" furniture account		5,000.00
" sundry debtors		14,179 80
" unexpired fire premia		4,123.98
" stock on hand—		
Cotton	Tls. 138,327.44	
Yarn	22,002.92	
Waste & Seeds	2,657.77	
Mill stores	23,787.21	
Coal	9,375.20	
		196,160.54
By debenture trust fund 30th September, 1904	31,669.87	
Paid trustees 25 % profit, 1904	3,557.18	
Accrued interest	2,372.95	
		37,600.00
		Tls. 1,222,285.72

Shanghai, 23rd October, 1905

BANKING BUSINESS IN JAPAN.

DECLINING PRAISE FROM MR. BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan's reference to the banking business in Japan in the course of his recent speech delivered at a meeting of the Japan Economic Society has given an incentive to the *Chugai Shogyo* to devote an article to the subject. Our (*Japan Chronicle*) Tokyo contemporary remarks that, Mr. Bryan, premising that the receiving of deposits by a bank beyond its refunding capacity is dangerous, argued that the foundation of the Japanese banks, generally speaking, is more sound than that of the American institutions, for whereas the total amount of deposits of the latter amounted to thirty times their capital, that of the Japanese was only twice their capital. The Tokyo journal, however, is at a loss to know whether this statement of Mr. Bryan is to be taken as a word of encouragement to the Japanese bankers or not. It is not at all improbable, the *Chugai Shogyo* continues, that the connection drawn by Mr. Bryan between the refunding power of a bank and the amount of its capital may have been an expedient devised by him simply to praise the Japanese banks. The deposits of a bank will not always keep in proportion with its capital, and provided that the deposits are employed in a safe and legitimate manner there can be not the least danger, even if they amount to many times the capital. In short, a bank having deposits amounting to many times its capital is not necessarily in as critical a position as a bank in opposite circumstances, whose position may not be at all safe. If the credit of banks is high and the people who make use of these are wealthy, the amount of deposits will increase irrespective of the capital. There is no need to stop to inquire whether the American banks are safe or not; the fact remains that the amount of deposits in America is steadily on the increase. As for Japan it is regrettable that the amount of deposits is very small in comparison with America, as will be seen from the figures given below:—

	Declared capital.	Deposits.	Ratio of deposits to capital per cent.
	1,000 yen	1,000 yen	
Tokyo	75,686	166,345	220
Osaka	24,070	80,132	390
Yokohama	8,280	19,318	230
Nagoya	6,990	18,760	270
Kyoto	5,250	21,999	400
Kobe	4,550	21,700	490

If the proportion of deposits to capital of the various banks throughout the country be taken, the following result is obtained:—

	Capital.	Deposits.	Ratio of dep'ts to capital.
	1,000 yen.	1,000 yen.	per ct.
Ordinary banks	344,851	605,316	170
Savings banks	61,103	120,759	190
Special banks	110,520	128,769	110
Total	516,474	854,846	160

(Note.—Amongst the "special banks" are included the Japan, Specie, Hypothec, Industrial, Formosa, Hokkaido and other banks.)

As shown above, the average proportion of deposits to capital is only 160 per cent, which sinks into insignificance compared with the 3,000 per cent. of the American banks. In the larger cities Kobe heads the list with 490 per cent., Kyoto comes second with 400 per cent., and so on. So long as a bank solely relies upon its capital in the conduct of business, its scope will be necessarily limited, and for this reason it must aim at absorbing as large an amount of deposits as possible by enhancing its credit. The banking business in Japan is still in a state of infancy, and scarcely bears comparison with that of America. It is therefore the duty of the Japanese bankers, the commercial organ concludes, to try and convince the people of the usefulness of the banks and further increase the amount of deposits, so that if Mr. Bryan comes to Japan again some years hence he will be convinced of the erroneous nature of the praise he has given to the position of Japanese banking.

SHIPBUILDING IN JAPAN.

A RESIDENT AMERICAN VIEW.

We recently referred to the opening article of a series that is being written for the *Engineering Magazine* (U.S.A.) by Mr. Chas. Albertson, formerly of Kobe. The writer's object is to depict in a series of illustrated articles the dockyards and shipbuilding plant in Japan, and before entering upon his subject proper he makes a few interesting observations on the Japanese people. After opening with a short description of the island, Mr. Albertson proceeds:—

When considering Japan's progress it is well to remember that there are at least two viewpoints. One is the Japanese; and if we judge by their notions, the advancement during the time occupied by the last half of Marquis Ito's public life alone is little less than marvellous. This is the point of view persistently put forward by them and oftenest seen in newspapers. On the other hand, from the outlook of a foreigner who has lived in Japan and knows the average as well as the exceptional conditions they still have a long way to go in their industries and civilisation to attain the eminence they are popularly given credit for having already reached.

The plant used in mining of all descriptions is referred to, and the management of the railroad, postal, and telegraph system briefly commented upon, after which the writer proceeds as follows:—

Even yet, in the matter of competition, the ship-building capabilities of the Mikado's Empire are not large enough to be of intense interest or much concern to the mighty shipbuilding nations of the earth. However, since Japan is creating an interest in herself by rapidly forging ahead and properly taking her place in the family of nations, all that directly pertains to her growth and welfare must sooner or later interest the other nations. Moreover, because of her insular and isolated position, she herself is mightily interested in and may later bemore dependent upon her ship-building interests, both industrial and as a means of defence.

National pride is a strong Japanese characteristic, and hence while there is no especial antagonism against the foreigner the Japanese earnestly desire to get all industries in their own hands and then be independent. This desire will be a long while in seeing its fulfilment, for we are none of us independent.

Rear-Admiral Sasao, director of the Naval Construction Corps, said in an address two years ago that "It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to point how important it becomes to promote other industries connected with shipbuilding, in order that we may drive out foreign-made goods altogether from ships built in this country." A Japanese engineering journal voices the same sentiment, a native translation of which follows:—"It is to be extremely regret that there still imported from abroad for larger ships, but it is very joyfully for these Japanese ship-building business were incidentally improved by each every year."

It is well to keep continually in mind the fact that Japan has done but little or nothing to add to the science of ship or engine building. Other nations have learned nothing new from her along these lines, yet this should not detract from the credit due her on account of her splendid advancement.

Her problem is the adaptation of the present knowledge of other peoples to her own use, and the training of men to use this knowledge for her benefit. This in itself is a large undertaking, but the results show strikingly how well it has been accomplished. She did not start with the old-fashioned paddle-wheel steamer and its primitive machinery, but jumped at once from the wooden junk to single and twin-screw steamers with compound and triple-expansion engines. She has been compelled to develop men rather than machinery. Even with the advantage of starting way up the ladder of science, she still has many, many rungs to climb in order to reach the height attained by other nations. That she is climbing, and climbing well, everyone admits.

It is a curious fact, worthy of note, that Japanese thought and language contain absolutely nothing in the way of words, or parts of words that could be pieced together, to express modern shipbuilding and marine terms. They have therefore borrowed outright most of the English technical terms, and use these although at the Mitsu Bishi works a few old Dutch words linger in use. Even on shipboard a Japanese captain gives his commands in English. All this helps to show how very new and strange shipbuilding and its component industries were to the Japanese.

If one could be dropped unawares into a modern Japanese ship-yard, with eyes blindfolded and the peculiar sounds of the Japanese language kept from the ears, the sensation produced would be exactly similar to stepping into an English or American shipyard, for the clatter of pneumatic cadlkers, riveters and chippers, the rattle of plates, the glinding of punching and stearing machines, the thud and jar of steam hammers, the whir of motors, the crunching hydraulic machines, and the racket and rumble of hammers and machine tools generally all conspire to give one the same feeling of progress and activity in the various departments that would be experienced in the home land. The appliances are the same, the result is the same; but the work is being done by a different nationality—one that is strictly Oriental, but nevertheless one that is versatile enough to take up the best that all nations have to offer.

About three hundred years ago, Japan was one of the most progressive, vigorous, powerful of all the maritime and ship-building nations of the Far East. So apt were her seafaring people at designing and building the then great ships that she developed a fleet of fast, three-masted junks which out-sailed the ships of China, Korea, and all other Eastern nations. This superiority in the matter of speed, besides building up a great sea trade, soon produced a class of pirates who plundered everything upon the high seas. Complaint after complaint from other nations reached the ruling Shogun at Yedo. For this and other reasons an edict was finally issued forbidding the building of junks having more than one mast. From that time even to the present day, many of these picturesque though awkward, two-hundred ton junks sail the island-dotted waters of Japan. A later law giving full freedom to ship-building favoured a type of foreign schooner rig, and soon the big, single, square sail will be seen no more.

Under a wiser regime her summarily arrested development has taken on a new start and a new form, for to-day she builds in steel and sails by steam. It is no news that Japan is making a mark in the great world, and to shipbuilders and associated industries it will doubtless be of interest to know what may be expected of the Little Sea Realm in an industry upon which she is so dependent. England goes surely and steadily onward in the yearly construction of vast maritime fleets and great navies of peacekeepers. Germany has startled the marine world by her strides in the same direction, and lately the United States has surprised the globe with the work of her new and old shipyards, particularly as evidenced in the small though unexcelled home-built navy.

After reviewing the commercial dockyards, the opening article makes a brief reference to the naval yards, and concludes as follows:—

All of these yards are so located and fortified that it would be almost impossible for a foreign navy to get anywhere within range of them. The Japanese, to a greater or less degree, build torpedo-boats and destroyers, of which they have added many to the navy. The preparedness and excellent condition of his Imperial Japanese Majesty's Navy in its recent battles prove conclusively that these yards are well equipped and mighty efficient.—*Japan Chronicle.*

KOREA.

VIEWS OF A JAPANESE JOURNAL.

TREATY OF PROTECTION OUTLINED.

The *Osaka Mainichi* has an article regarding Japan's assumption of a protectorate over Korea. Recent dispatches from Korea, our contemporary says, report that the Korean Emperor is much dissatisfied with the stipulations of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance relating to his country. The Emperor has complained to the British Minister that the action of the latter's Government in ignoring the independence of Korea is unfriendly, and otherwise he is doing everything to shake off Japan's yoke. It is not surprising, remarks the Osaka journal, that the Korean Emperor and his Ministers, who are not well informed of the general affairs of the world, should be astonished at the peculiar position into which their country has been placed by force of circumstances. The special relation that has existed between Japan and Korea, however, is of pretty ancient origin, and the foundation of Japan's protectorate was laid by the Japan-Korean Convention concluded in February last year. This understanding has now been made more clear by means of the provisions of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the Peace Treaty. The reason that Korea has lost her independence is because she is powerless to maintain it. Japan has done her best to assist Korea in the maintenance of her independence, but she has been compelled to give up the task in despair. The other Powers have also come to recognise the futility of hoping for the independence of Korea, which for the sake of the Far East and the civilisation of the world, must be left to the protection of Japan. Such being the case, the Korean Emperor and his Ministers have only to blame their incapacity for the present state of affairs; and they have no cause to bear a grudge against Japan and other countries. The Japanese, on their part, have no occasion to fear the manifestation of an anti-Japanese feeling by the Koreans.

It would perhaps be out of place, continues the *Osaka Mainichi*, to give brief instances of some protectorates in the world for the information of Koreans. In Tunis, although a native nominally occupies the post of Foreign Minister, the real power of government rests with the French Representative, and out of the nine Ministers of State seven are French, not to mention the French advisers, who practically hold the reins of administration in the thirteen provincial government offices. Annam has also been practically placed under the administration of France since 1884. The historical relations between Great Britain and Indian States have been of rather a complex nature, but, generally speaking, they all stand under the guidance and supervision of England. The same has been true of the Malay countries since 1874, while in Afghanistan British influence in the same direction is steadily on the increase. In the south of Persia British influence is in the ascendency, while in the north the Muscovites are predominant, and therefore the future fate of Persia hangs in an uncertain balance. In Omaan, Socotra, and Aden, British protection has produced very good results. Egypt has long proved a bone of contention between Great Britain and France, but the conclusion of the Anglo-French Convention last year has secured for the former an indisputable right of protection over Egypt. As to Java it is thriving under the judicious administration of Holland.

In short, the commercial competition amongst the great nations of the world is so keen now-a days, remarks the *Mainichi* in conclusion, that a small and weak country plunged in the vortex is hardly able to hold its ground. These countries, as a rule, find themselves safe and are enabled to enjoy the fruits of modern civilisation under the guidance and protection of some strong Power. The sovereign of a protectorate, however, retains his States just as if his country were independent, with the only difference that his prerogatives are subject to some restraint. As the civilisation and resources of a protectorate are developed under the direction of the protecting country, and as its sovereign is free from anxieties, internal as well as external, which would be inevitable under the old régime, his lot will not be at all unpleasant. The stipulations of a Treaty of Protection, which is to be concluded between Japan and Korea, will surely aim at maintaining the dignity and safety of the Korean Imperial family, and therefore it would be wise for Korea to rely on the protection of Japan so as to avoid a repetition of tragedies which have been observed in other countries under similar circumstances—*Japan Chronicle.*

A CASE OF TRIPLETS.

The following is from the *S. F. Press* of 30th ult.:—Everybody in general, and married ladies in particular, will be interested to learn that yesterday, about 11 a.m. the wife of Mr. Nathan's mandor at Pasir Ris, was safely delivered of three baby boys. They are fine strapping little fellows and are said to be doing well. The fact that the new arrivals are all of one sex is exceptional in the case of triplets, when there are generally mixed sexes.

It is not certain whether the Royal bounty extends to British subjects outside the United Kingdom, but in any event we commend the incident to the kind consideration of H.E. the Governor who might debit his gubernatorial bounty to, say, "entertainment allowance," or to "contingencies."

Perhaps to give the little urchins a fair chance—(we feel quite sure the happy papa will not drown the two odd ones)—importers of sterilised milk might present a case to the suddenly enlarged household which must have been taken by surprise at the appearance of the new recruits.

The Malay lady at Pasir Ris has at any rate done her duty nobly by the Director of the next census.

TEA AND SILK.

[*From a Correspondent.*]

Canton, 5th November, 1905.

The last shipment of tea will go forward to-morrow to Hongkong for transhipment per P. & O. cargo boat leaving on Tuesday next, for England. The shipment comprises about 2,000 boxes. Advices received from London state that Canton tea commanded favourable prices this season.

SILK.

The sixth crop is in and in quality is the best cocoon produced this year, while it also exceeds in quantity the previous crops.

THE CHINESE MANŒUVRES.

Hochienfu, 25th October.

"It is a grand spectacle, but I do not understand it at all," said a foreign officer at the conclusion of to-day's operations.

Troops were formed up on all sides, from 40,000 to 50,000 of them, stretching away as far as the eye could see to the horizon, east and west. In front were masses of infantry in khaki, deployed in long lines, single or double file, with batteries of field guns and machine guns half-hidden among the trees, and in the rear and all around were company after company and regiment after regiment of infantry in blue, who had formed the attacking force from the south. Away on the right flank of the blues, that is to say to the east, were their cavalry and mounted infantry, out of sight, and the Northern Army's horsemen were also invisible. The Viceroy and Tieh Liang, President and Vice-president of the Board of War, both in the blue military uniform of the Chinese officer, were mounted on a Chinese country cart in order to view the field, about the centre of the South Army's line, which position about an hour before had been within the Northern Army's line of khaki-clad soldiers. There were, as the foreign officer no doubt intended to remark, some points in the operations that were unintelligible, but the main facts were evident. The invading army had pushed the defenders during the night to the north of Hochienfu, and continuing their victorious march, had this morning driven the defenders from their hastily constructed trenches and from the groves and grave-yards, of the cover of which they so freely availed themselves. Artillery fire had gone on for about an hour when the Northern Army decided to relinquish their position and continue their retreat. The Southerners followed up with their infantry, their batteries meanwhile continuing their attentions to the retreating Blues. What the cavalry were doing I did not know, till I learnt it from headquarters. They are reported to have had an engagement on the east flank, but I cannot suppose it to have been very material, for I have not seen cavalry enough to make a preponderating difference on either side.

In front of us, when the bugles sounded "Cease fire," as we rode along the advanced line of the Blue infantry, were a thousand or more khaki infantry lying on the open plain, without cover, and exposed to the fire, at 500 yards' range, of a well-protected line of the Blues, who seized the opportunity and blazed away at their enemy for all they were worth. It seemed to me that the exposed Northerners had been intended to charge the Blue position with fixed bayonets, in which case they would have had their ranks terribly thinned in crossing the ploughed field. I learnt the explanation afterwards, which accords in effect with my theory. The Northern Army had at last been heavily reinforced, and had taken the offensive for the first time in the campaign. This, of course, was not apparent to us in the Blue line, though I dare say the more experienced field officers guessed what was the reason for the sudden upsetting of all our preconceived notions. It appears that the reinforcements which had come up were more than sufficient to turn the scale, and the Blue riflemen, who were enjoying themselves so much in potting at the enemy at easy range, were on the point of being annihilated, together with the unfortunate correspondents in their company. With their new and superior strength, the Northern Army, after a long and steady retreat, were at length adjudged victorious. The road to Peking was saved.

The military officers were much interested in the accoutrements and equipment of all arms and the mechanism and make of the guns, the provision of transport, field hospital service, and other technical details. Into these I do not propose to enter. The opinions I have heard were to the effect that the equipment generally is very serviceable and complete. The artillery is said to be too diversified, there being four different patterns of guns on the field to-day, each it may be presumed having a different shell and each with its peculiarities. The gunners found no difficulty, but in war it appears intelligible enough that as much uniformity of pattern as possible should be secured.

Of the behaviour of the troops during the operation there are no two opinions. The men understand their orders readily and carry them out promptly. The officers also are well-trained, and control the movements without hesitation or bewilderment. The only adverse criticism I have heard is to the effect that after all the Chinese as soldiers lack *morale*, that they serve in the army for dollars only, and that on the outbreak of war there would be heavy desertions, which would demoralise the rest and render their training of no avail. In this I do not agree. I think those who would build upon this supposition might receive a rude awakening. There is nothing so demoralising as a consciousness that one is ignorant of the duties one is expected to perform, and conversely there is nothing more likely to breed *esprit de corps* which is essential to success in war than experiness in one's duties and the consciousness that everyone in the regiment has been properly trained to his work. There has been from first to last nothing languid or indifferent in the movements of officers and men during the manœuvres, and on the other hand there are distinct signs of the indefinable something which we call *esprit de corps*.—*N. C. D. News'* Correspondent.

THE PRISONERS OF WAR.

ENTERTAINMENT OF OFFICERS.

The Russian prisoners interned in Japan are expected to be sent home shortly, and Colonel Tsubaki, head of the Takasaki prisoner's depôt near Tokio, gave a farewell dinner to the officers interned there on the 25th October. After dinner, the guests were entertained by tea ceremonial, fencing matches, *jujutsu*, and ancient military performances. There were present General Yabuki and many other Japanese officers, the Governor of Gumma, and the Mayor of Takasaki. The Russian officers are said to have greatly enjoyed the afternoon in company with Japanese officers. On the following day General Yabuki called a meeting of the prisoners of the rank and file and gave instructions regarding their conduct during the short time they were to remain in Japan.—*Japan Chronicle.*

THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

EMBARKATION AT NAGASAKI CANCELLED.

The arrangements made by the Japanese Government in connection with the release of the Russian prisoners of war in Japan have again been changed, and are now as follows:—

The prisoners detained at Takasaki, Narashino, Sendai, Yamagata, Akita and Hirosaki will be shipped from Yokohama; those at Nagoya, Shizuoka, Kanazawa, Fukuchiyama, Himeji, Osaka, Hamatera, Toyohashi, Fushimi, Otsu, Yamaguchi, Marugame, Jentsuji Matsuyama, Sabaye, and Tsuruga, from Kobe; and those at Kokura, Kurume, Kumamoto, and Fukuoka, from Kure, instead of from Nagasaki as previously arranged.—*Nagasaki Press.*

POST-BELLUM INSTRUCTIONS.

HOME MINISTER'S MESSAGE TO THE GOVERNORS.

The following is taken from the *Japan Chronicle* of 20th October:—

"Peace being finally assured and an Imperial Rescript having been issued, Baron Kiyoura, the Minister for Home Affairs, has issued general instructions to the Governor of prefectures for their guidance in future administration. These instructions begin by calling the attention of the local authorities to the fact that the Empire has now taken upon her shoulders the serious duty of guaranteeing the peace of the Far East. By this, combined with the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the prestige of the Empire has been greatly enhanced, and now the movement of the Empire as a nation and the behaviour of the people will be watched by the world with increased attention. Russia has become once more a friendly country, and no discrimination should be made against Russians. The people should therefore be on their guard to avoid such conduct as would impair the good name of the Empire. In particular, increased attention should be directed to the protection of foreign religions, and any cause likely to lead foreigners to doubt the character of the Japanese people should be studiously eradicated.

Referring to the future economic situation, the instructions proceed to say that in the course of the war the country supplied hundreds of millions of yen for the War Fund and yet the economic situation was maintained in a perfectly sound condition, more private business enterprises coming into existence than before the outbreak of war. This was mainly due to the fact that the people at home displayed great public spirit, were diligent in their business and performed their duty willingly, remembering the hardships of officers and men at the front who were heroically giving their lives for their country. The War Fund was largely spent in the purchase of war material at home, and this also went a long way. But by the conclusion of peace, those of the people who had been living by the manufacture of war material are to be temporarily thrown out of employment. It is therefore necessary for the local authorities at the present moment to devise means for relieving these unfortunate persons. At the beginning of the war the prosecution of new local works was suspended, and the works in progress were also brought to a stop in order to lighten as far as practicable the burden on the people. "It is," says the message, "necessary to direct careful attention to the consolidation of finance in general, but the advancement of the prosperity of the State does not allow the country to be content with negative operations, and new works should be promoted where the circumstances require them. The patriotic spirit excited among the people during the war has resulted in the promotion of various useful public undertakings, and not a few public works, which could not be undertaken on account of local dissension in time of peace, have been successfully accomplished. Forestry and other useful works have been promoted as mementoes of the war, and these must be maintained with great care. It is feared that the people may become tired of these exertions, but they must be encouraged to continue. During the war, the people at home, old and young, men and women, worked industriously, assisting each other in harmony, and in this way the necessary labour was accomplished despite the large number of able-bodied men drawn for military service. This commendable behaviour should be highly encouraged. Care should also be exercised with regard to soldiers returning with distinction from the front, that they live up to their reputation and continue worthy of their decorations."

After referring at some length to the necessity for the relief of the widows and orphans of the men fallen on the field; and those who have been maimed, the instructions conclude:—

"The consolidation of the national resources must not be neglected. The public spirit shown by the people during the war should be applied to work in time of peace, and all should toil and exert themselves, advancing their own interests, amassing wealth, and so enhancing the national prosperity. Only by so doing can the national glory be preserved and the prosperity of the Empire maintained for ever."

COMMERCIAL.

FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lamke & Rogge write in their report of 4th inst:—Although the charters reported during the fortnight make up a fair list, there is no "go" in freights. What employment there is offering is at low rates, frequently not good enough to induce negotiations.

The business during the period under review is represented by just a few charters from Saigon, some fixtures for loading at N. C. Java ports, and a number of settlements from a variety of coal ports, Japanese and others.

From Saigon, the current rate to Hongkong is 8 cents per picul only. For the Philippines a limited business has been done at 29 and 28 cents. For Java, after many attempts at business had failed during the preceding weeks, a steamer closed at 22 cents.

Bangkok would appear to be able to accommodate tonnage in excess of what liners are supplying, inasmuch as 28½ cents is quoted for outsiders, for inside the bar loading.

For Yangtze loading there has been no recent inquiries locally, except for Wuhu/Chefoo, in which direction *14 cand.* has been named.

From Java a large carrier closed at 24 cents per picul to Hongkong, for all dry sugar. Mixed cargoes, dry and wet sugar, were booked on basis of about 27 cents. At the close tonnage remains offering.

Newchwang to Canton, occasional inquiries have been on the market at last rates (about 25 cents on lump sum basis, for small steamers, option of charters to fill at Chefoo), but with the season drawing to a close it is attempted to hold for better figures. Just whilst we write we hear of the fixture of 22,000 piculs at 25 cents, part of total of a steamer of about 48,000 piculs capacity, owners filling at Chefoo.

Coal freights from Moji and Kuchinotzu to this stand at $1.40; $2.00 has been accepted for Karatzu to Chefoo and same rate for Kuchinotzu to Swatow.

From Hongay to Hongkong a large boat has been secured at $1.40 per ton.

Tsingtau to Hongkong, the recent inquiry after a steamer has been met at $1.50 and Kebao to Canton there has been a charter at $2.45.

Sail Freights:—Nothing doing.

Sail-tonnage loading or to load.—For Baltimore and New York:—British ship *Eclipse*, arrived July 31st.

Disengaged:—None.

Departures:—German bark *Ecuador*, 2nd November, for Newcastle, N.S.W.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	2 0½
Do. demand	2 0 3/16
Do. 4 months' sight	2 0½
France—Bank T.T.	2.52
America—Bank T.T.	48
Germany—Bank T.T.	2.05½
India T.T.	150
Do. demand	150½
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	71½
Singapore T.T.	7½ % prem.
Japan—Bank T.T.	98½
Java—Bank T.T.	120½

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C.	2 0½
6 months' sight L/C.	2 0⅛
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	.49½
4 months' sight do.	50½
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	2/0½
4 months' sight Francs	2.57
6 months' sight "	2.58½
4 months' sight Germany	2.11½
Bar Silver	29
Bank of England rate	4 %
Sovereign	9.94

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

		Per picul
Malwa New	@	1,060/1,090
" Old	@	1,110/1,140
" Older	@	1,162/1,180
		Per chest
Patna New	@	970
" Old	@	970
Benares New	@	950
" Old	@	950
Persian (Paper)	@	—

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ANOTHER shock of earthquake was felt last evening, at Macao.

THE torpedo-gunboat *Vladmik* has been refloated at Port Arthur.

WE hear that both Sir John Jordan and Mr. McLeavy Brown expect to leave Korea about the end of November.

ON the 30th October Yuan Taotai, Admiral Sah and other local officials gave a farewell dinner to the Russian naval officers in Shanghai.

THE coastwise Manila steamer *San Nicolas*, for many years engaged in the inter-island trade, will be sold at public action by the sheriff of Manila, to satisfy a judgment rendered against her owners by Judge Sweeney on the 30th ult.

IT will be learnt with great satisfaction, says the *N. C. D. News* of 3rd inst., that a telegram was sent yesterday to Mr. de Rijka, on behalf of the Chinese Government, inviting him to come out at once to take charge of the Huangpu Conservancy operations.

A SUBSCRIPTION list for a memorial to be placed in S. John's Cathedral, to the memory of the late Mr. A. G. Ward, has now been opened, says *Church Notes*, and subscriptions may be sent either to the Chaplain, the Rev. F. T. Johnson, the vestry S. John's Cathedral, or to Mr. A. Cunningham.

COUNT Hijikata (formerly Minister of the Imperial Household of Japan) was received in audience by Their Majesties the Empress-Dowager and the Emperor at Peking on the 1st inst. He was most graciously received by Their Majesties who spoke of the intimate relations subsisting between China and Japan.

AMONG the passengers who arrived by the *Rubi* on Monday with Governor-General Wright's party, is Mrs. Charles H. Sleeper, the wife of the director of the bureau of lands at Manila, and her two children. Mrs. Sleeper is on her way to Paris, where she will resume her musical studies, but will first go to the United States where she will spend a few months with her family.

OWING to the satisfactory news from the Weihaiwei gold mine the Directors have decided to recommence crushing operations towards the end of January or the beginning of February. The *N. C. D. News* understands a full report will be issued to the shareholders in the course of the next four or five weeks. The Directors have decided to call up one dollar on the shares, payable at the end of January, in order to restart the machinery.

IN the general interest excited over the Tanjong Pagar Docks Arbitration, the harbour scheme for Singapore has dropped somewhat out of the public mind. It is understood however that tenders are to be in by January and that three or four of the most eminent engineering contracting firms including Pearson Ltd., Lowther Bros and others are at present represented in Singapore in connection with the scheme.

IT is, of course, an axiom in Hongkong that Singapore is way back; but a statement made by a witness in the Police Court yesterday is rather a new commentary on the conditions prevailing in our sister Colony. The lady, a Chinese, said in the course of her evidence that she had a talk with a deceased person, which is paradoxical, and remarked—"If I go to Singapore my children will be treated worse than dogs." So therefore she went to Singapore and had to be brought back by a constable.

THE *Courrier Saigonnais* publishes a tragic tale of the suicide of a French actor, who was a leading member of the Theatrical company which is now playing in Saigon. It appears that M. *Dudley-Dorigny had been making love* to a chorus-girl in the company, but his advances were not reciprocated. He proposed to the chorister that she should live with him, but she refused, and taking the refusal to heart the young man—he was only 27 years of age—went to his lodgings and hanged himself.

THE following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat Ld:—

	Gallons.
Daily aggregate out of Crude Petroleum	80,000
Crude Petroleum in Tanks at date	80,000
	Cases.
Kerosene made since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram	78,000
Kerosene shipped since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram	75,000
Kerosene in Stock at Refinery at date	17,000

At a [illegible] of Lodge Naval and Military [illegible] held on the 6th inst., the following were elected Office bearers for the ensuing year:—R. W. M. Bro. J. Smith; I.P. M. Bro. F. Last; W.S.W. Bro. A. W. Hill; W.J.W. Bro. Chapman; Secretary Bro. J. J. Blake; Treasurer Bro. Gust; T. D. Bro. J. Roberts; J. D. Bro. Cleare; Director of Ceremonies, Bro. Shandage; Organist Bro. Celser; Chapl in Bro. Young Hee; Stewards Bro. Parkinson and MacLeod; Inner Guard Bro. Coysh; and Tyler Bro. Vanslone.

THE boycott by the Chinese of American goods seems to have largely "fizzled out" in Bangkok, at any rate as regards flour and oil, and these, so far as we, *Bangkok Times*, know, were the only important things to which it ever applied. The people, Chinese as well as Siamese, cannot go without their *kanom*, and as there is no alternative effective source of flour supply, the application of the boycott to this commodity has relaxed almost entirely. The same holds true of kerosine oil. Even a great idea is uninspiring on dark nights, and it has been found impossible to rigidly enforce the boycott on oil. In other matters, too, we are informed, the boycott shows signs of weakening.

JAPANESE papers state that on the day of the Naval Review the fragments of the Russian shells which fell on the *Asama* during the war, together with articles of furniture damaged by the enemy's fire, were arranged in a group near the seat occupied by His Majesty on that vessel. Many of the articles showed very clearly the hotness of the fire to which the *Asama* had at various times been exposed. Admiral Togo gave detailed explanations of the circumstances connected with these relics to the Emperor. His Majesty is stated to have been much impressed and to have ordered a few of the shells and other articles to be sent to the Palace, as a memento of the hard service undergone by the *Asama*.

SOME time before the arrival of the Japanese Imperial Fleet at Yokohama the leading banks and other companies in Tokyo decided to give a reception to the men, but this has since been found inadvisable for several reasons, and the companies recently decided on raising a subscription among themselves, the total sum to be handed over to Admiral Togo for distribution among his men. This practical decision resulted in the following subscriptions being made up to Thursday last:—Bank of Japan, Y10,000; First Bank, Y5,000; Fifteenth Bank, Y2,000; Furukawa Mining Company, Y7,000; Yokohama Specie Bank, Y5,000. Many other companies are expected to contribute, so that the fund will swell to a large amount.

DESPITE the fatigues of yesterday, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Mathew Nathan, has had another busy day to-day, which His Excellency his spent in paying a round of what partook of the nature of surprise visits to the hospitals and charitable institutions of the Colony. In the morning His Excellency, accompanied by Captain Arbuthnot-Leslie, A.D.C., and Mr. R. A. B. Ponsonby, Private Secretary, visited the Government Civil Hospital, the Mortuary, the Nethersole Hospital, and the Lunatic Asylum, which he inspected throughout with that thoroughness which characterizes all His Excellency's visits of the sort, being apparently well satisfied with all he saw in the various institutions. This afternoon His Excellency is visiting the Kennedy Town Hospital.

NOT long ago we had occasion to record the curious part certain students of a local College took up as their contribution to the boycott of all things American. We are now in a position to relate a further instance of schoolboy precocity in that connection. In a certain school, which for obvious reasons, we will not at present name, but which is not a hundred miles from the Deutsche Kapel in Bonham Road, as lately as on Wednesday last the Chinese scholars were asked (1) which is the best Government—American or English?; (2) American or German?; (3) American or Swiss? The answers came in rotation, vociferously enunciated, (1) English; (2) German; and (3) Swiss. The peculiar significance of these answers lies in the fact that the scholars have, so far, not reached Switzerland in their curriculum, and therefore know nothing about that country either politically, historically, or geographically!

IN summary jurisdiction on Tuesday, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise presiding, Wong Cheung Shi, executor of the late Wong Yak Cheong, of San Tsui, in the New Territory, sued Wong Hing Cheong for $1,000 damages for the retention of a certain account book. Mr. D. J. Daniel, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. V. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, for the defendants.—Mr. Daniel in opening the case said:—The said Wong Cheung Shi as the executor of the late Wong Yuk Cheong, deceased, sued the said Wong Hing Cheong for that the defendant detained and still detains from the plaintiff a partnership book the entries in which show that the said Wong Yuk Cheong, deceased, was at the date of his death interested in the firm of Wing Cheung at Panama, and the plaintiff claims the return of the said book or $1,000 damages for its detention.—Evidence was led, but His Honour held that the plaintiff had not proved his case and judgment must be for defendants with costs.

BEFORE Mr. F. A. Hazeland this morning Ludwig Hannenberg, second officer of the German s.s. *Hedwig Menzell*, was charged with assaulting Alins Moller, chief mate of the said vessel, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., on board the vessel in the waters of this harbour. Defendant pleaded guilty. Complainant said that he told the second mate to go and get some oil from the engine room, when the defendant said he did not want to go and, on being ordered to do so, defendant struck him causing a cut on the top of the head and a blackened eye. He did not have any fight, nor did he in any way strike defendant. Edwin Stark, steward on the steamer in question, said he heard the chief mate ask the second why he did not send men down to the engine-room to get oil, and the defendant said it was not his business and refused to do it. An altercation and "bad names" followed, and then defendant gave complainant a blow under the chin, and the latter fell on the deck striking his head against an iron and so he lost his senses. Defendant then, while complainant was lying on deck, went to him and struck him on the head and blackened his eye. Witness saw it all.—The Captain said he had always been expecting trouble with defendant.—Defendant said all the company were against him and trying to make trouble for him. He had complained of it months ago but could not get his discharge.—His Worship said it would be better if the defendant was discharged from the vessel as he was better off in, and the captain had better see the German Consul and arrange for his discharge. The chief officer had no right to use the language mentioned, as it was certainly calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, and in view of that fact he would give defendant the option of a fine. He must pay a fine of $25 or go to gaol for one month with hard labour.

Shipping.

[illegible] in Port.

[illegible]aka, Br. [illegible], 1,195, J. Leary, 9th Nov.—New York 6th Sept., Case Oil.—S. O. Co.

[illegible]tenhall, Br. s.s., 1,378, C. W. Ralson, 3rd Nov.—Moji, 27th Oct., Coals.—D. & Co., Ld.

Charterhouse, [illegible], 1,278, R. S. Bainbridge, 8th Nov., [illegible]rang 23rd Oct., Sourabaya 28th, and Singapore 1st Nov., Sugar.—Joe Tek Seng.

Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 774, H. Schlaikjer, 9th Nov.—Haiphong and Hoihow, 8th Nov., Gen.—J. & Co.

Celtic Chief, Br. s.s., 1,700, Jones, 9th Nov.—Philadelphia 10th June, Kerosine.—S. O. Co.

Clavering, Br. s.s., 1,151, D. Barton, 6th Sept.—Sa'ua [illegible] 31st Aug., Ballast.—C. C. S. S. Co.

Daigi Maru, [illegible], 84, S. Tagam, 10th Nov.—Swatow, 9th Nov., Gen.—O. S. K.

Dr. Hans Jung, Kiel, Nor. s.s., 691, H. E. Larsen, 18th Oct.—Canton 14th Oct., Gen.—J. T. & Co.

Eastern, Br. s.s., 3,590, G. H. Powell, 9th Nov.—Melbourne, 7th Oct., Sydney 18th, Brisbane [illegible], Townsville 23rd, Cairns 24th, [illegible]own 25th, Thursday Island 27th, Port Darwin 31st, and Manila 9th Nov., Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,032, E. Beatham, R.N.R., 25th Oct.—Vancouver, (B.C.) 2nd Oct., and Shanghai 22nd, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Germania, Ger. s.s., 1,714, T. Petersen, 8th Nov.—Canton 8th, [illegible] Gen.—J. & Co.

Haicheng, Br. s.s., [illegible] E. Hodgins, 10th Nov.—Swatow [illegible] Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Hailan, Fr. s.s., 377, L. Andersen, 8th Nov.—Pakhoi and Hoihow 6th Nov., Gen.—A. R. M.

Hedwig Menzell, Ger. s.s., 980, C. Schönberg, 6th Nov.—Sourabaya 23rd Oct., and Singapore 28th, Sugar.—E. A. T. Co.

Heim, Nor. s.s., 751, Alb. Eriksen, 9th Nov.—Bangkok 30th Oct., Rice.—Yuen Fat Hong.

Hopsang, Br. s.s., 1,458, J. M. Hay, 4th Nov.—Kuchinotzu 3rd Oct., Coal.—J. M. & Co.

Hue, Fr. s.s., 705, Godinan, 9th Nov.—Haiphong and Hoihow 8th Nov., Gen.—A. R. M.

Ischia, Ital. s.s., 2,784, C. Andrea, 4th Nov.—Bombay 17th Oct., and Singapore 29th, Gen.—C. & Co.

Katie Park, Br. s.s., 3,07, W. H. Copp, 9th Nov.—Chingwanto via Chefoo 5th Nov., Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Nam Sang, Br. s.s., 2,591, Geo. Payne, 6th Nov.—Calcutta 21st Oct., via Penang and Singapore 31st, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Senegambia, Ger. s.s., 4,150, B. Peter, 9th Nov.—Foochow 7th Nov., Gen.—H. A. L.

Staatssekretär Krasiks, Ger. s.s., 2,009, A. Wagner, 8th Nov.—Hamburg and Singapore 31st Oct., Gen.—H. A. L.

Tholma, Nor. s.s., 1,895, J. Jager, 1st Nov.—Moji 26th Oct., Coals.—M. B. K.

Thyra, Dan. s.s., 2,416, H. Pedersen, 8th Nov.—Kuchinotzu 3rd Nov., Coal.—M. B. K.

Taimo, Ger. s.s., 1,839, A. Kirst, 16th Oct.—Saigon 11th Oct., Gen.—J. & Co.

Waihora, Br. s.s., 1,167, W. Brown, 9th Nov.—Singapore and Hoihow 11th Nov., Gen.—Tait Seng & Co.

CHINA COAST METEOOLOGICAL REGISTER.

November 8th, 1905, a.m.

		Bar.	Th.	Hu.	Wind		Wr.
Vladivostock	7 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.m.	10.35	—	—	W	6	—
Hakodate	"	30.41	—	—	—	0	—
Tokio	"	30.45	—	—	NW	2	—
Kochi	"	30.38	—	—	W	2	—
Nagasaki	"	30.38	—	—	—	0	—
Kagoshima	"	30.38	—	—	NE	2	—
Oshima	"	30.32	—	—	S	4	—
Naha	"	30.25	—	—	N	4	—
Ishigakijima	"	30.21	—	—	NE	6	—
Taihoku	5 a.m.	30.27	—	—	E	4	—
Taichu	"	30.21	—	—	—	0	—
Tainan	"	30.17	—	—	—	0	—
Koshun	"	30.13	—	—	NE	8	—
Pescadores	"	30.20	—	—	NE	8	—
Weihaiwei	9 a.m.	30.49	47	—	NNW	4	b
Gutzlaff	"	30.43	57	63	SSE	1	cv
Sharp Peak	"	30.36	60	71	NNE	2	b
Amoy	6.30 a.m.	30.20	58	76	NW	2	b
Swatow	9 a.m.	30.21	55	87	N	1	b
Canton	"	30.30	67	60	NW	1	b
Hongkong	10 a.m.	30.31	71	37	E	1	b
Victoria Peak	"	—	—	—	NNE	4	—
Gap Rock	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	"	30.07	68	—	NE	1	b
Haiphong	"	—	—	—	—	0	b
Manila	"	30.07	81	57	—	0	b
Bacolod	9 a.m.	—	—	—	NE	4	c
Iloilo	"	29.95	80	—	NE	1	b
Cebu	"	—	80	—	N	1	b
C. St. James	10 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—

November 10th, 1905, a.m.

Vladivostock	7 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.m.	30.04	—	—	SW	4	—
Hakodate	"	30.17	—	—	SW	6	—
Tokio	"	30.18	—	—	NW	4	—
Kochi	"	30.19	—	—	SW	2	—
Nagasaki	"	30.23	—	—	NE	4	—
Kagoshima	"	30.19	—	—	NW	4	—
Oshima	"	30.12	—	—	SE	2	—
Naha	"	30.09	—	—	NE	4	—
Ishigakijima	"	30.09	—	—	NE	4	—
Taihoku	5 a.m.	30.13	—	—	E	4	—
Taichu	"	30.07	—	—	—	0	—
Tainan	"	30.05	—	—	N	2	—
Koshun	"	30.00	—	—	NE	8	—
Pescadores	"	30.04	—	—	NE	8	—
Weihaiwei	9 a.m.	30.30	48	—	S	ovr	—
Gutzlaff	"	30.26	61	82	ESE	3	bv
Sharp Peak	"	30.22	65	73	NNE	3	b
Amoy	6.30 a.m.	30.07	66	74	NNE	1	c
Swatow	9 a.m.	30.02	60	88	N	1	c
Canton	"	30.15	69	75	E	1	b
Hongkong	10 a.m.	30.17	71	55	N	4	b
Victoria Peak	"	—	—	—	ESE	4	—
Gap Rock	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	"	29.97	73	—	E	1	f
Haiphong	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.93	86	58	NE	0	c
Bacolod	9 a.m.	—	—	—	NW	2	c
Iloilo	"	29.87	81	—	SW	1	o
Cebu	"	—	82	—	N	1	or
C. St. James	10 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Nov. 8th.	Nov. 9th.
Barometer	30.35	30.09
Temperature	71	71
Humidity	74	68
Rainfall	—	—

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

PICKOTTS HOUSE, ROAD, HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS:—"[illegible]"

THE leading English Newspaper in the Colony, widely circulated in JAPAN, CHINA, Straits Settlements, Siam, Philippines, Dutch East Indies, Indo-China, and throughout the Far East generally.

A daily newspaper, published for despatch by the [illegible] mail.

The daily is recommended as being specially suitable, except for subscribers in Europe, America.

A special feature is made of full and reliable reports of local occurrences, and of matters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* is the best medium for advertising in China. It circulates largely among all classes of the community, is the largest daily newspaper and has a wider circulation than any journal in the Far East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting advertisements is similar to this, unless we are instructed to display the advertisement, when any effective style of type will be adopted.

This standard runs exactly eight lines to the inch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, free of charge.

Fee for each insertion in the Daily and Weekly, [illegible]

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach the *Hongkong Telegraph* Office not later than [illegible] noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements will be repeated and charged for until countermanded.

JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

TYPEWRITING.

All job printing is done under European supervision, well turned out, free from errors, and remarkably cheap at

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on application to

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.
Ice House Road.
Hongkong.

[illegible]